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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JORDAN AGREED

AU181514 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0735 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 28 (ATA) -- The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA SIGNED 16 MAY

AU161803 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 16 (ATA) -- The cultural protocol between the Government of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic for 1987-1988 period was signed in Tirana. For the Albanian side, the protocol was signed by general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Petraq Pojani, while for the Algerian side by the vice director of the department of the Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Amar Bendjemaa [spelling as received]. The signing ceremony was attended by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Counties Jogo Melica, chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts Sefedin Cela, head of the department of Foreign Affairs Ministy Vangjush Zallemi and the members of the two delegation paid visits to historical-cultural institutions in the cities of Tirana, Durres and Kruje.

SHKODER OFFICIAL VISITS SFRY CITY 13-14 MAY

AU161759 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 16 (ATA) -- Returning the visit that Ratko Ivanoic, chairman of Titograd Commune Assembly paid to Shkoder some time ago and at his invitation, the chairman of the executive committee of Shkoder District People's Council, Bujar Dealli paid a visit to Titograd on May 13-14, 1987.

During his visit he was accompanied by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the SFR of Yugoslavia, Kujtim Hysenaj.

He visited economic and cultural objects of the communes of Titograd and Cetinje.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU060601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 May 87 pp 2, 3

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the Fourth Session of the Ninth National Assembly in Sofia on 29 April]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies, as you know from the announcements published today, a plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held yesterday. It discussed the draft Declaration of the National Assembly on placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives.

This draft declaration has been distributed in advance to you. I propose on behalf of our party's Central Committee that it should be discussed and adopted by the National Assembly, so that it may become a legislative act of great importance, I would even say of constitutional importance, for our country's further progress.

Perhaps some of you may ask: Why do we raise the question of placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives, at precisely this moment?

The total process of building a new society in our country urgently requires this decisive step forward in our development. Even before this, we always considered socialist property as social property, thus belonging to the millions of people in our country -- to the workers, the agricultural laborers, and to our intelligentsia.

It is well-known that in our country socialist property has undergone considerable quantitative and qualitative changes, especially as a result of the BCP Central Committee April Plenum in 1956. Throughout this 30-year period socialist property developed and was enriched, it underwent a process whereby state and cooperative property drew closer together and penetrated each other. The organizational forms of socialist property and of its management were perfected, the social assets of all those engaged in the national economic branches, as well as their working conditions, were adjusted, and so forth.

In other words, conditions and prerequisites were created to make socialist property increasingly dynamic and mature. Its socialization [obobshtestvyavane] made it possible to assume the characteristics of uniform socialist property -- both in economic and social areas.

A few years ago we realized that it was necessary to develop a new thesis in Bulgaria, a thesis logically derived from the development of socialist property in our country -- namely the thesis about the state as the owner and the workers' collective as the manager of socialist property.

Life has confirmed the correctness of this thesis, of this objective law in our social development; the aforementioned thesis was even more strongly confirmed by restructuring in the economic sector and in all other areas in which we are engaged today.

Permit me, before I deal with the essence of the declaration, to share a few thoughts.

As a result of the 1956 April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, in implementing the general line of the BCP, a Marxist-Leninist line, our country has achieved great successes. [paragraph continues]

Throughout the last 30 years, our economy has developed at an exceptionally rapid rate, with an index that places us among the top countries in the world during that period.

In order to illustrate these rates of development, I will point out that in the period under review our national income increased nearly 8 times, while social labor productivity increased 8.4 times; the basic funds increased 11 times; our total industrial production increased 14 times, and this includes an increase of 61 times over in machine building production and a 55 times over increase in chemical industry production. Our foreign trade exchange increased 29 times over, and our exports increased 33 times over during the same period.

This truly represented a leap of historic importance in our country's development. Without this leap it would have been impossible to discuss the problems entrusted by our party to the 13th BCP Congress, it would have been impossible for us to develop the policy on a qualitatively new growth in the economic sector and in all spheres of our social life.

Did we face difficulties during the aforementioned period? Difficulties existed, and they were considerable indeed. There were deviations and failures, there were plenty of ups and downs. The main thing, however, was that we were inexorably advancing in that period, our development was moving forward, and the political line we followed was a dynamic line of accelerated development both in production forces and production relations.

Nevertheless, dear comrades, all this is history, this is the past. The factors that determined this development have fully exhausted their possibilities.

I will not dwell at length on this subject and I do not intend to make a thorough analysis. I would only like to point out that the aforementioned factors played a positive role. However, they have been holding back our development for some time. In recent years even the growth rates have slowed down. They are not as high as they were in the past. It is true that our country suffered severe drought in 1985 and 1986. We had to face certain other difficulties as well. This, however, is not enough to explain the slowdown in our rate of development. If we add certain deformations and negative phenomena that we are openly discussing, it appears that those factors that played a positive role throughout several decades and were a source of dynamic development in our economy have already exhausted their possibilities.

Of course, we should by no means attribute everything to domestic factors and conditions, because the international situation and the new realities existing in the world today certainly impact upon our economy and upon its overall development. We directly depend upon these realities. This is so, because our economy is wide open and as a result of this, we as a state are open to the world. Our participation in the international division of labor is already running ahead of the growth of our national income. We are all aware that this participation mainly takes place within the framework of the socialist division of labor, and above all in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the socialist community itself is subject to the new realities emerging in the world today. Therefore we cannot fail to take these circumstances into consideration.

I will not dwell in detail on these realities and I will deal only with one of them -- the contemporary, scientific-technical revolution which has evoked a qualitatively new leap in the development of the universal productive forces. This does not only apply to the socialist countries, but also to capitalist states. There is another question: namely, that these processes are developing in different directions in the capitalist countries and in our countries. Nevertheless, these are processes and objective realities that we must take into consideration.

I dealt with this one reality only. It is true that it is a very important one, but it does not exist isolated from the other circumstances. The question of socialist property is the main issue in this connection, because socialist property is the core, it is the chief and decisive factor in the development of productive forces and in improving production relations, as well as in overcoming contradictions among them. Socialist property plays a decisive role in our overall socioeconomic development.

How is socialist property developing, how will it further develop? This is the problem of all problems. Will this property increase? Will it develop along all lines? Will we be able to use it in the most efficient manner and to enrich it, so that it may fully serve the interests of society and the interests of the collectives which are the managers of this property, as well as the interests of individual working people in our country?

The 13th BCP Congress marked a historic change in our country's development, a change we have not yet fully evaluated. This change cannot be regarded as an individual phenomenon, separated from events in the fraternal, socialist countries, and in particular, the profound changes presently taking place in the development of Soviet society. Since these basic problems and processes are essentially the same for all socialist countries, they coincide in their basic nature, regardless of actual differences determined by the specific conditions in each country. These specific conditions are naturally of considerable importance; they cannot fail to play a decisive role.

The 13th BCP Congress assigned the task of a qualitatively new growth. Taking into consideration the specific conditions in our country and our own achievements, we placed emphasis on accelerating the rate of development. Does this mean that we underestimate the question of accelerating production development? No, the trend of qualitatively new growth is the basis of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. Hence, this growth cannot fail to exert a direct influence upon the development of productive forces in our country and upon the acceleration of this development.

Nevertheless, in order to achieve all this following the 13th BCP Congress, it became necessary to develop a set of instruments including all those guidelines that will enable us to perform the restructuring and to create prerequisites to accomplish the strategic task of our society's qualitatively new development.

Comrades, National Assembly deputies, I would like to report to you that the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers have accomplished a great deal during the post-congress period, and in particular during the last few months following the 1986 December Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. We can now say that the basic guidelines and the basic documents necessary for restructuring the economy have been worked out. The results of this work were reported to the BCP Central Committee session held yesterday. The Central Committee approved these documents. They were published in the press and are also contained in the paper distributed to you.

What documents are we talking about?

We are talking first of all about the new Labor Code worked out a few years ago. The party concept on this code was submitted to nationwide discussion, and the code that was worked out was approved by the National Assembly. Nevertheless we postponed its application for a certain period.

Why did we do so?

The code was worked out on the basis of the guideline on the state as owner and the workers' collective as the manager of socialist property, and it reflected the request to apply this objective law. However, owing to its nature, the code only deals with the settlement of labor relations. However, the problems of a self-managing organization are not limited to labor relations, they are much more numerous. This is why we deliberately postponed the application of the Labor Code in order to prepare the Code on Economic Activity, and in order to guarantee a comprehensive solution of all problems pertaining to the labor and economic sphere. The preparation of the 13th BCP Congress and its implementation enabled us to establish many important, theoretical guidelines without which it would have been impossible to comprehensively solve all urgent problems.

The second document which was prepared was the Code on Economic Activity. It deals with problems pertaining to the so-called economic mechanism. This includes questions of planning, prices, and credits, of labor wages according to quality and quantity of work, and so forth, as well as questions of taxation. In other words, all questions pertaining to the economic mechanism which must be actively dealt with, so that we may cope with the tasks assigned to us by the 13th BCP Congress.

The next document in question is about the establishment of trade banks. We attach crucial importance to this subject. Through the bank, and through the activities of trade banks in particular, it will be possible to exert control through the Lev. The banking system, as it was established and as it operated in the past, mainly played the role of cashier to the socialist state. It stored the financial means, granted credits, and so forth. It also exerted an influence upon economic development, but this influence was a limited one.

We are now proceeding toward the establishment of a new type of banks. As you know, the capitalists merged financial capital with production capital. Some people may say that we are now creating the same kind of banks as exist under capitalism. This is not true. We are taking advantage of the experience of capitalist countries, but as the philosophers say, in a "modified" ["snet"] form.

The trade banks that are building for our economy, as well as the associations, and the trusts included in them, will perform credit operations. These banks exert control through the Lev. This is very important. As is known, there are numerous organizations in our country today that deal with control over economic and other activities. However, this control, in the long run, is focused on the "outcome" of all operations; it comes after everything has been accomplished, or as the people's saying goes, when the cart has been overturned. The bank can exert a much more efficient control through the Lev.

The banks, the trade banks in our case, own the credit resources and means handed over to them by the state. They keep the financial resources that are the property of the economic organizations. But never mind where these resources come from, once the Leva has left the bank, it is invested in production, and from there it comes back to the bank. The bank can follow whether the leva is "hot" throughout all these stages of the reproduction process. There is no other way of exerting control over the lev, over its turnover, and effectiveness, except through the bank.

All basic principles pertaining to the restructuring of the banking system which we worked out are subject to these factors, and will be laid down in the statute for the establishment and activities of trade banks.

The banks will be able to observe all processes and to exert control through the lev in all places where public means are used. [paragraph continues]

Naturally, it is not a question of controlling the personal and family budgets of the people. Control pertains to all public means, wherever they are handled. The bank must know where these means are invested and be aware of the exact amounts. It must make sure that these means are correctly spent and adopt the necessary measures.

Trade banks are part of the national banking system. At the same time, however, these banks belong to the commodity producers who will elect the bank managers. Relations between banks and commodity producers should not be bureaucratic, they must be based on economic principles and be settled through contracts by assuming mutual rights and responsibilities.

An enterprise that works badly must go bankrupt. There is no other solution. It must either improve its work or go bankrupt. The bank, however, must intervene in a timely way in order to prevent this extreme situation, because if the enterprise goes bankrupt, the bank will also follow in no time. This is how the system is laid down in the Code on Banking Activities functions.

The next, very important factor concerns the new concept for the development of the cooperative movement. We do not reject the role of cooperatives. In the period following the 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, we have always stressed this question -- and we repeatedly dealt with the question of cooperatives. We have always pointed out the importance of the cooperative movement in Bulgaria. We always encouraged the work of the cooperatives, and they have planed a very important role indeed. However, comrade National Assembly deputies, the role of the cooperatives is rather limited.

We can no longer advance with the cooperative movement in its present form. We needed a new concept for the development of the cooperative movement. A document on this concept has been published, and you are acquainted with it.

The new concept for the development of the cooperative movement creates possibilities for the cooperatives to concentrate on those resources that cannot be efficiently used by the large industrial sector, by large state organizations which produce commodities for industrial purposes, and causes them to focus their attention on production of consumer goods and services for the population, and so forth. Wherever there are untapped possibilities for material, manpower, and other resources, the cooperatives (associations) can be involved and broadly exparded. However, I will not deal with this question in detail.

The new concept for the cooperatives creates prerequisites for increasing the masses of manpower in our country, for enriching the domestic markets, and for most efficiently using those reserves that, for various reasons, cannot be used by other production organizations.

These are the chief documents without which we cannot resolutely advance in the economic sector or promote its restructuring on a qualitatively new level.

The economy is the basic factor, it is the chief element. It is no coincidence that we started with the economy. In the first months it was very difficult. The majority of the leading staffs, of scientists, and specialists were involved in the preparation of problems aimed at our transition to qualitatively new growth in all economic spheres.

Nevertheless, the economy cannot and should not be separated from all other spheres of life. The problems we are solving and promoting in the economic sector by taking into consideration the specific conditions to one extent or another apply to all other spheres of life -- to the cultural, educational, and other sectors.

In the long run, however, we touch upon the main question without which we cannot implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. This is the problem of the human factor, of millions of people living in our country. This is the problem of all problems.

This is precisely the crucial problem: Nothing can be accomplished either in our country, or in any other country (and this not only applies to socialist countries), without the energy and creative spirit of the masses. The masses are the ones that transform the party's concepts adopted at various congresses and plenums into material force.

The Politburo faced the following question while all these problems were under discussion: How to begin restructuring after the problems have been clarified?

Let us imagine the restructuring of society in the form of a pyramid. It has a top and a base. The administrative levels are situated along the length of the pyramid from top to bottom. At the base of the pyramid are the millions of the masses.

There are two possible approaches: Either to begin restructuring from top to bottom, or vice versa. To use the first approach means to restructure the administrative apparatus only, and then to begin explaining to the working people what we have decided to do and try to mobilize them by telling them that they must join in the work so that problems may be solved. However, this means that throughout the period of restructuring at the top, the people would merely stand by as observers and approve or disapprove of the things we are doing at the upper levels, including the National Assembly. I do not exclude the National Assembly because it is the supreme state organ.

Comrades, imagine how much time we will waste if we use the first approach. Imagine how many meetings, sessions and conferences, how many concepts, how many tons of paper would be necessary for this. In the long run, will this approach produce total, real results? No, it will not produce any results, and we know this from experience, because the subjective factor plays a great role in this respect.

I must tell you that such bureaucratic methods are usually destined to fail, since the people involved most frequently make the questions "revolve" around themselves -- asking what will become of them, and not how to produce results. Otherwise, all requirements seem to be observed -- collective spirit is respected, experts are invited to discuss problems, and so forth. In the long run, however, the responsible comrades who are in control of all these developments exert the main influence. This is the situation.

As a result of all this, we need another approach. The work must begin at the base where the working people are, those who will implement our intentions. Hence, this should be our starting point. The new intentions must become the task and duty of the working people, they must become their credo. Without the efforts of millions of people, without their deeds and creative spirit, everything will exist only on paper. This issue is linked to the restructuring of the entire economic management, to the restructuring of the political system, to all spheres of our development, to our whole life. As you see, the problem assumes an exceptionally great -- I would even say a revolutionary -- importance.

Can the new problems be solved in the future, under the presently existing democracy which has played a great role and has constantly improved both in Bulgaria and in the other fraternal, socialist countries? A drastic change must be accomplished in this respect. Let us not forget Lenin's idea that the masses can expand their energies and creative spirit only as a result of objective conditions created for this purpose. Without such conditions, the masses cannot play the role history has assigned to them. In this case, once again we come back to the objective law established in our country that the state is the owner of socialist property at the people's behest, and that the workers collective is the manager of this property. However, if the workers' collective is to be the true manager, its hands and feet should be untied, so that it may really do its job.

Does this mean that we are "dismantling" socialism in Bulgaria, the socialism we have built over so many years? Let us take only the period since April [the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum]. At least three generations have been building socialism in those years. I represent the link between these generations. I know very well how many hardships and difficulties our people have endured to accomplish these deeds. Should all this now be wasted? This is a legitimate question that cannot fail to emerge. Does this not mean that we are "dismantling" everything we have created, and dividing it among plants, cooperatives, associations, and so forth? What will happen? Will there not be chaos, will this not produce a spontaneous market mechanism, and so forth? Many similar questions may emerge.

No, comrade National Assembly deputies, there is no reason for such concern, and for such questions. Whenever we talk about placing socialist property under the management of its true masters, it does not mean that we are dismantling socialist property and transform it from nationwide property into the property of a group.

In addition to this, the fact that we are placing socialist property under the management of the workers' collectives does not imply that we are thus creating conditions for the emergence of capitalist forms of management. This is by no means so. Private agricultural plots are not a form of capitalist management either. This is a form under which private property becomes the natural extension of the socialist economy.

We firmly believe that it is not necessary to artificially create even small forms of capitalist economy or management in Bulgaria. Through the cooperatives and associations, through the application of socialist forms of management, we are able to subject the individual and group initiative, as well as the working performance of all our people to the development of socialist property, and to place all their efforts at the service of increasing our people's wealth.

This shows that there is no question of "dismantling" socialist property and of transferring it to individual groups, or of transforming socialist property into a form that is likely to arrest its further development. Let the scientists and scholars discuss the chief and basic contradictions in our development. This is correct. However, comrades, the main question of all questions is and will be the question of socialist property -- it is the crucial question. Socialist property must be furthered, developed and enriched. Without this we cannot build socialism and we cannot come closer to the supreme phase of our society -- communism.

As a result of all this, in placing socialist property under the management of the workers collectives, we will enrich it and intensify the qualitative changes, as well as the methods of its development; we will use our socialist property to the benefit of society, of the workers' collective, and to the benefit of each individual worker. Those problems, without the solution of which we are unable to promote the new restructuring processes, will be solved in accordance with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Naturally, placing socialist property under the collectives' management will not merely apply to material production, but to all spheres of our development. It applies to science, to universities and to mass media editorial boards, it applies to health institutions. Direct self-management must be introduced in all fields of work. Any further progress is impossible without this.

You see now that this is a revolutionary deed. Yes, it is a revolutionary deed, because property is not simply placed under the management of millions of people in the various spheres they are engaged in. The people become the real subjects who are the only, the full-fledged masters of this property. This means that they can exert their rights of management in the interest of society, in the interest of the individual collectives, and in the interest of the individual workers.

In this connection we must reject the theoretical postulates that existed in the past, and according to which only the state is capable of preserving socialist property. This was an erroneous postulate. The workers collective, placed under new conditions, under conditions of real and not fictitious management competence, is capable and must preserve and increase property in the interest of society, in the interest of the collectives, and individual workers, in the interest of the country. Through this act that we are now adopting, the workers' collective will totally and consistently assert itself as the basic nucleus of labor, as the second home of the worker. This represents the vital strength and humanitarian basis that represents the essence of our socialist social system.

However, the question assumes great importance from the point of view of the development of socialist democracy, as well. I am talking more specifically about the manner of shaping the self-management organs and of electing their leaders, which takes place from the bottom to the top and not vice-versa. This is an essentially new factor. You can say that in this way we are creating representative democracy again. It is true, however, that we all know and understand that a qualitatively different situation has been created in this case. Why? Because the workers collectives -- and this applies both to the collectives engaged in material production and to the others that are involved in science or in creating other intellectual assets -- elect their leadership and grant rights to this leadership.

Let us take the example of a brigade in a given enterprise. The brigade council and the brigade leader are elected. You know how elections proceeded in the economic sector. The tasks of the brigade council and of the brigade leaders are precisely determined. Following this, the management of the enterprise or plant is elected. It also is entrusted with specific tasks. Only after implementing the tasks which the collectives can and must accomplish, can the tasks of the trust be defined. Plants cannot exist independently. They are technologically linked to each other, and they are linked to the domestic and international markets. Obviously, such trusts must exist. We already established such trusts, but they are no longer those of the past. Their managements are elected with specific assignments and they are expendable. They can be exchanged at any time if they fail to implement the assignment of the workers collectives which are the true masters. The associations, in turn, are conducting a special, well-defined policy. This is the process that will involve all spheres of life. It will reach the government as well as the National Assembly, and so forth.

As you see, a totally new situation exists, a new approach in the development of the political system and in electing the leading organs has been adopted. What about the present situation? Some people are producing, others are purchasing, a third group is selling to the domestic markets, and a fourth group is engaged in exports. But what happens in the long run? You cannot understand who calls the music and who pays. As a matter of fact, we do know who pays, but this situation will change from now on.

I can cite examples from the upper echelons of administration. Certain comrades go abroad, sign agreements without asking or even informing their masters. At the next plenum we will tell those comrades: "You either settle things, or you have to leave. You will go to a place where your work is useful, both for you and for society." This will be said to all comrades, to every single one. We must learn how to work under the new conditions. If we do not adapt ourselves to the new methods of work, we cannot go on. The people are entitled to demand this.

I will cite the example of a design institute. I do not wish to enter into details. I am talking about an institute which is dealing with architectural-building design. It employs 1,500 people. No more than 100 people are necessary there. Let us admit even 500. The rest of them are absolutely redundant. Who will employ 1,500 people in such an institute, when they must earn their living? There will be no guaranteed wages, as in the past, but wages will be paid according to the results of the quantity and quality of the labor efforts invested.

Let us take the example of a case involving someone who has found the temporary support of an influential comrade. There are such cases in our country, and there will be others in the future. However, this is a lost cause. You can rely on someone who will consciously or unconsciously protect you, but the day will come when you will go to prison if you have committed a crime. This is the way it is.

Comrades, many social organizations will be holding their congresses soon. Social organizations play an important role and will do so in the future. However, if they do not restructure their organization properly, if they apply restructuring only on the basis of their present hierarchical organization, they will hold back our development instead of promoting it. The organizations must reduce their expenditures by at least 50 percent. Some of them claim that they will reduce their apparatus by 50 percent, but this should not only apply to the apparatus. They must reduce their expenditures by 50 percent -- such as expenditures for headquarters offices, paper, gasoline, automobiles, and so forth. It is only on this basis that they can begin to introduce optimal efficiency into their work.

This change must take place within the party, as well as within the social organizations. It must take place everywhere. I do not know what the comrades from the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] will do. This is another party, and we will not interfere in their activities.

This is the essence of things, comrades. Will the leaderships of the social organizations tell their congresses that the hierarchy of the past will no longer be the same? We need a totally new organization. It is necessary to come down to earth, to face reality, and this reality does not merely pertain to the apparatus, it involves the question of expenditures as well. There are other problems connected with the essence of this work, with the transformation of social organizations, and with bringing social and state principles closer together. All this is aimed at one goal -- to reach the people, to reach the individual.

Now you see what it is all about.

Our entire political system and the organization of social life, and the atmosphere of our society must develop and be enriched. This is how we will be able to wage an effective struggle against negative phenomena.

Everything that we are initiating today is subject to a golden rule: in granting rights we presume that they involve responsibilities at the same time. [paragraph continues]

Whenever we talk about the rights of workers collectives there are at least two hurdles that we must foresee. One hurdle has to be jumped over, and it is one that will be constantly raised. I repeat -- we must jump over it. This is the hurdle that determines the level of scientific-technical progress in a particular production branch or sector, it is the level of innovation accomplished in that sector. The hurdle of quality and competitiveness must be constantly raised, and we must continue to jump over it, as well.

There is another hurdle, however, that should not be jumped over. It is the hurdle of prices. No one is entitled to manipulate prices. This hurdle cannot be jumped over; it must be set at a lower level; it should not be raised. All this will be put down in writing.

As a result of all this, the ceremony that will mark the transfer of socialist property to the management and administration of the worker's collectives -- and this should by all means be celebrated as a festive occasion -- not only involves the granting of rights, but also demands responsibilities on the basis of signed agreements. These are new types of agreements, unknown in the past, that determine the rights and obligations of two subjects of administration -- namely the state, which, by the authority of the people, is the owner of socialist property, and the workers' collectives, which are entrusted with the management of that property. This must be laid down in an agreement. Standard agreements have been worked out in accordance with the specific conditions and peculiar features of different spheres of development.

Comrades, as you can see, this is a great revolutionary cause, a great revolutionary act. Is it in contradiction with the Bulgarian Constitution? By no means. Article 17 of the Bulgarian Constitution says: "The state exercises its right of ownership by setting up economic and other organizations and by participating in state and cooperative enterprises, to which it entrusts property for management and administration." There is therefore no contradiction with the Constitution. Nonetheless, with the new conditions and new tasks we are coping with, we shall be giving concrete form to this article of the Bulgarian Constitution.

Under these circumstances, under the conditions of the new social atmosphere, the workers collectives will be more conscious that they are true managers, that their way of thinking and their frame of mind will be strengthened. Social self-confidence will grow, and awareness of the honor and dignity of the collectives and the individual will be enhanced.

The sense of responsibility and discipline and self-discipline will be enhanced. Awareness of mutual responsibility and mutual respect along the horizontal and vertical lines of the social reproduction process will be the chief element in the new social atmosphere. Conditions will be established for overcoming manifestations of passiveness, indifference, and alienation.

All the reports and speeches we deliver on the domestic and international situation and all our agitation-propaganda work, while we do not underestimate them, are not capable of accomplishing what this act, this declaration will achieve.

This is the act we mean. It cannot fail to influence the political mobilization of the individual. The individual not only depends upon his own work, but also on the work of the brigade, management, the respective factory, plant, and association. The individual will take an interest in state affairs and, indeed, he cannot fail to do so. How are these affairs going, how are problems being resolved in our country? This will be the focus of his interest, rather than just wages, as was the case in the past. The individual worker will not just think about whether he is going to get a premium or not. [paragraph continues]

A totally new atmosphere is being created. That is why we are dealing with an economic, social, political, and ideological question at the same time.

Some people ask when wages will increase? Wages will increase in accordance with the quantity and quality of the labor invested. There is no other way. If we create a collective of efficient cadres, and if it works properly, it will earn money. If not, the collective will earn nothing and go bankrupt. Bulgaria will not be ruined if a few collectives go bankrupt. Others will take them over and organize them better, so that things will progress. As a result, an exceptionally important action is awaiting us.

Will there be difficulties?

Yes, difficulties are to be expected.

In the first place, despite the new set of instruments that we have created in the last few months with tremendous efforts -- but since we are young people we could stand the strain (laughter) -- there are still unsettled questions. I must tell you frankly that even we are facing problems that need to be clarified. We will face new problems. That is one question. Let us not talk about the "lower levels," about what will happen when we get to the workers, the scientists, the specialists, the members of the artistic intelligentsia, and so forth. Many more problems will emerge at that stage.

We will also face problems from the perspective of resources, particularly in the economic sector. There is a lack of reserves in certain areas, and this will create additional difficulties for the production collectives. There will be difficulties in connection with poor discipline in many places, both in production and in other spheres as well.

We will also face difficulties of a psychological kind, regarding the current mood and tendency to proceed in the old way and to resist restructuring. We will have to face all this and seriously cope with this situation. Some people will wage a life and death struggle to maintain their power, as it existed in the past, that is, power without responsibility. Today, however, we demand responsibility. We are ready to grant power to certain people, but they must commit themselves in writing to assume responsibilities at the same time. This is how the prestige of leadership will be enhanced, namely through the strengthening of the one-man command principle.

This is the situation, comrades: There will be all kinds of difficulties, but we have no other alternative other than restructuring, which has already started and which we cannot take back. Reverse processes are impossible; there is nothing we can do but proceed along the path of progress.

We have sufficient guarantees for success.

One of these guarantees is the tremendous material-technical base we have created. Another such guarantee is represented by our scientists, specialists, our workers class, the agricultural toilers, and all our people.

The work accomplished in solving this problem by our comrades and allies of the BZNS is also one of these guarantees.

The fact that we are not alone, and that we can rely upon the tremendous experience accumulated and developed in the fraternal socialist countries, and in the Soviet Union in particular, where far-reaching social processes are taking place, also represents a guarantee of success.

In concluding I should like to say:

First, that everything we accomplish will produce a further upsurge in our motherland, and will promote a further quality growth of socialist property. it will enrich this property and increase it. The scientific-technical revolution will be the basic source of energy for this success.

Second, the role of the individual as toiler, creative worker, and consumer will be enhanced. Conditions will be created for enhancing the social life of the consumer. The individual will further develop as a new type of man. We are not advancing toward a consumer society, toward the deformation of man and his needs -- that is why we emphasize that he is a toiler, a creative worker, and a consumer.

Third, whatever we are now initiating is only a beginning. Even more favorable conditions will be created on a historical scale for the further development of objective and subjective elements -- such as mature socialism, and the communist society in the long run. This society cannot fail to produce changes in the forms of socialist property and in production relations. It cannot fail to endow production relations with communist features and the essential characteristics of communism.

This is the document of historic importance we are now discussing and proposing to the National Assembly for adoption.

In wishing you a creative debate on this document, I close my statement and thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause)

TODOROV SPEECH CONCLUDES ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU291929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] At the conclusion of the National Assembly session, National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov delivered the closing speech. He emphasized that the declaration is not a formal document, but a profound, essential stimulus to the revolutionary restructuring of production relationships. The workers and the labor collectives will be the chief factor that will give vitality to the restructuring that is being carried out.

In conclusion, National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov made the following appeal: "Be good managers, preserve and multiply the uniform socialist property, source of our riches and prosperity."

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WEST BERLIN

AU181648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 87 p 8

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed on 14 May for West Berlin. The delegation will take part in the Eighth SEW Congress.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

FURTHER ON AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Strougal

LD182141 Prague CTK in English 2059 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today visiting Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden and welcomed his visit as an occasion for a frank exchange of views and for searching ways towards a faster development of Czechoslovak-Australian relations.

Lubomir Strougal informed Minister Hayden of the democratization process and of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia.

While assessing the results of development of bilateral relations, the two representatives agreed that it was in the interest of Czechoslovakia and Australia to take effective steps to intensify all forms of cooperation, contributing to an increase in bilateral trade. Possibilities exist for establishing and developing cooperation in culture, education, medical care and sport.

At a meeting with journalists later today, Minister Hayden expressed interest in expanding Czechoslovak-Australian trade and cooperation in the political sphere. He stressed that there exists a good platform for a further development of relations between the two countries.

The Australian minister also reiterated his country's determination to seek establishing nuclear-free zones, and emphasized the importance of the 1985 Rarotonga Treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific. He said many countries had agreed with this treaty, and appreciated the positive attitude of the USSR and China to it.

Chnoupek Hosts Luncheon

LD182136 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said today that Czechoslovakia respects Australia's effort to avert the danger of war, to seek understanding among nations and promote international cooperation.

At a luncheon he gave for his visiting Australian counterpart William G. Hayden, Minister Chnoupek said Czechoslovakia appreciates Australia's opposition to the militarization of space and to nuclear tests, and its agreement with the liquidation of chemical weapons. Minister Chnoupek underlined Australia's contribution towards strengthening security in the Pacific, as well as its support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to limit activities of naval fleets in the Pacific.

He spoke of Czechoslovakia's contribution towards the process of detente in Europe through its constructive approach at the CSCE Vienna follow-up meeting, and added that the joint proposal with the GDR for establishing a chemical-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in Europe was in line with this policy.

Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden said his talks with Minister Chnoupek had been useful, contributed to the clarification of the two sides' stands and to their better understanding.

In spite of the great geographical distance between the two countries and the partial difference in views, arising from adherence to different socio-political groupings, there are matters that bring the two countries closer together, Minister Hayden said, and stressed that they are linked by the duty to ensure a life in a better world for the generations to come and this world is unimaginable without peace, cooperation and confidence. Just now there is a prospect for a quite concrete agreement on eliminating nuclear weapons and arms control.

The Australian foreign minister said mankind was facing an important stage in its history and both East and West must participate in its positive development. Mistrust and the threat of nuclear war cannot be otherwise eliminated, the Australian minister said.

SED'S SCHABOWSKI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU151400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "Guests from Berlin"]

[Text] A delegation of the SED Berlin Kreis Committee led by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin Kreis Committee, arrived for an official friendly visit in Prague yesterday. The delegation was greeted at Ruzyne Airport by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, and other personalities of the Prague political and public life. Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Received by Husak

LD150531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Prague, 14 May 87 ADN -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Berlin Area (Bezirk) Executive, for a talk in Prague on Thursday.

Guenter Schabowski conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Gustav Husak. These greetings were reciprocated equally cordially. The two sides praised the trusting relations and close cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples, which are successfully developing based on the treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the agreements between the general secretaries. They informed each other of the implementation of decisions made by the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The two politicians stressed the cooperation between the GDR and CSSR in the mastery of key technologies as an issue of great international importance for strengthening socialism and preserving peace. They expressed satisfaction over the results already obtained. This cooperation could be expanded further. This was also served by the cooperation between the Berlin and Prague party organizations.

They stressed their unreserved support for the peace offensive of the socialist states, especially the Soviet Union's proposal for the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe. At the same time, they spoke out in favor of the USSR's new proposal on bringing about a second zero solution in missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 km.

The appeals by Erich Honecker and the CSSR to the FRG to unconditionally endorse these proposals expressed the consistency with which the two socialist fraternal countries were meeting their responsibility for peace.

Guenter Schabowski outlined the numerous activities for the 750th anniversary of Berlin. Gustav Husak expressed his conviction that the tried and true cooperation between the two countries' capitals will continue to successfully develop. The meeting was attended by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, and GDR Ambassador Helmut Ziebart.

Earlier, the SED delegation laid wreaths at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill. Today the guests from Berlin visited the new residential area of Luziny, the Chemical Technology College and the plastic surgery section of the faculty hospital in Prague. They also observed modern traffic solutions in Prague.

Talks With Kapek

LD160114 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, held final talks with Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED regional committee in Berlin today. In a comradely conversation, both representatives voiced the conviction that an even more effective cooperation between party bodies and organizations, representative bodies, social organizations, plants, and institutions would contribute to the further development of social and economic programs, the intensification of mutual contacts between the working people and citizens of Prague and Berlin. The delegation of the SED regional committee in Berlin left Prague for the GDR tonight.

TRADE MINISTER, CUBAN COUNTERPART SIGN AGREEMENTS

LD142009 Prague CTK in English 1542 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Prague May 14 (K) -- Agreements on economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba for the years 1986-1990 and a protocol on the exchange of goods for 1987 were signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and his Cuban counterpart Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz.

Czechoslovakia will participate in development of the citrus program, speeding up the development of science and technology and the intensification of geological prospecting in Cuba.

In 1987, mutual exchange of goods will increase compared with 1986. Czechoslovakia will export mainly machinery and import raw cane sugar, fresh citrus fruit, and of raw materials nickel, copper concentrate and chrome ore.

FURTHER ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received By Lenart

LD181824 Prague CTK in English 1450 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Bratislava May 18 (CTK) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil was received here today by Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart.

The Czechoslovak official informed Abdol Wakil about topical tasks of Communists and all working people in Slovakia in implementing the strategic line of speeding up the socio-economic development of society set by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He also said that Czechoslovak people follow with interest the struggle of the Afghan people to protect the achievements of the 1978 April Revolution and will continue to support their effort for a free and peaceful development of Afghanistan.

Abdol Wakil, speaking about the current political, economic and social situation in his country, said the policy of national reconciliation, declared in January this year and welcomed by the Afghan people and all progressive forces in the world, does not reflect the government's weakness, but determination to halt a bloody fratricidal struggle and united the forces of Afghan society. He also appreciated aid of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, and noted that the time has come to broaden mutual contacts, especially in the economy.

Colotka Hosts Dinner

LD182219 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Bratislava May 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium Member and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka gave a dinner here Monday in honour of visiting Afghan Foreign Minister 'Abdol Wakil.

In his speech, Peter Colotka appreciated the constructive policy of the current Afghan leadership aimed at national reconciliation, normalization of the situation and strengthening of Afghanistan's international position. He pointed to the traditional friendly Czechsolovak-Afghan relations and assured the Afghan guest of Czechoslovakia's support in the implementation of constructive plans aimed at the country's prosperity.

'Abdol Wakil emphasized the role of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, in the defence of peace and all countries fighting against imperialism and backwardness. The Afghan minister mentioned the traditionally good relations between the two countries and expressed belief that the current visit will contribute to their further deepening.

The Afghan foreign minister visited Monday the museum of viticulture in Bratislava.

SYRIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

Received by Hula

JN181502 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1214 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] People's Assembly speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi arrived in Prague this morning leading a parliamentary delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by Alois Hula, deputy chairman of the Chamber of People in the CSSR's Federal Assembly, senior officials of the Federal Assembly, and Dr Rashid al-Rashidi, Syria's charge d'affaires in Prague, as well as by members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization leadership.

Upon his arrival Al-Zu'bi made the following statement:

Our visit to Czechoslovakia is in response to an invitation by our friend Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. It also reflects the close relations between the two friendly countries, whose foundations were laid by struggler comrades Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, and Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Republic, and which are based on strong relations between the two parties, built on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by both countries.

We will take the opportunity of this visit to hold parliamentary talks in the interest of improved relations and the joint struggle against imperialist and Zionist plans and to familiarize ourselves with the development, progress, and achievements realized under the socialist experiment and system in Czechoslovakia. I take the opportunity to salute the people and leadership of Czechoslovakia for their stands in support of the just Arab cause.

Comrade Al-Zu'bi and his delegation also placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The People's Assembly delegation led by Mahmud al-Zu'bi and a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by Assembly Chairman Alois Indra then began an official round of talks.

Talks With Indra

LD182235 Prague CTK in English 2037 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- The Middle East situation is an extraordinarily dangerous hotbed of international tension, Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Presidium member of the Communist Party Central Committee, told a delegation of the Syrian People's Council, led by its speaker and member of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party regional leadership Mahmud al-Zu'bi, during talks here today.

Alois Indra appreciated the successes which Syria achieved under the leadership of the Ba'th Party, and pointed out the progressive development of the Syrian society.

The chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly stressed the importance of a peaceful solution of the international situation, underlining especially the necessity of liquidating nuclear weapons on earth and in space and of "learning to live together, regardless of the socio-political system."

The Czechoslovak people unequivocally support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, he said, and expressed concern over the unconstructive attitude of the U.S. and other capitalist countries and over their evasive reactions to the Soviet peace proposals.

Alois Indra expressed full support for a peaceful solution of all problems in the Middle East and pointed out the necessity to hold an international conference under the U.N. auspices, which would be attended by all sides involved. In this connection he highly appreciated Syria's principled policy in the solution of all Middle East conflicts and condemned the destabilization of Israel and the United States. He assured the Syrian guests that Czechoslovakia and other socialist states stand firmly on the side of the Arab people in their struggle against all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the Arab states.

Head of the Syrian delegation Mahmud al-Zu'bi appreciated the long Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation. He condemned the Israeli aggession against a number of Arab states, stressing that the interference could not be realized without the direct support of the U.S.

He rejected the slanders, according to which Syria supports international terrorism, and criticized the economic boycott and embargo on the part of the advanced capitalist states, which leads to the destabilization of the Middle East situation. He appreciated the constructive attitude of the socialist countries and called for an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. auspices.

The Syrian representative underlined his country's effort to solve the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Palestinian question and the Lebanese problem. He pointed out the duty to deepen the all-round Arab solidarity in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

The visiting Syrian parliamentary delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier here today.

SFRY'S PEJOVSKI ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD182223 Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Yugoslavian Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslavian side of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslavian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived here today.

He came to attend the 20th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslavian committee which opened later in the day to discuss topical issues of Czechoslovak-Yugoslavian cooperation.

CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO SPAIN

LD181146 Prague CTK in English 1045 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by [International Affairs] departmental head Michael Stefanak, left for Madrid today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain.

The delegation was seen off by deputy head of the party Central Committee [International Affairs] Department Radoslav Klein.

COLOTKA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

LD181032 Prague CTK in English 0905 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Bratislava May 18 (CTK) -- The Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Greece have identical views on the chief questions of international development and the communist and workers' movement, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presideium Member Peter Colotka, who headed the party's delegation to the congress, said in an interview with CTK.

"The congress of Greek Communists was a historic event, as it set a well-devised strategic political line for the coming period, supported the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and its present domestic policy, stressed the capability of socialism to develop and change methods of social management in harmony with the vital interests of the broad masses and confronted this political orientation with the stagnation of the rule of capital and its adverse consequences for the living standard."

Peter Colotka highly appreciataed the conclusions of the congress, setting united steps of left-wing parties and other political forces in Greece to curb the right-wing anti-popular policy and accelerate the general development of Greek society.

He added in conclusion that the Czechoslovak Communist Party will continue fully supporting the efforts of the Greek Communist Party and deepening cooperation with it.

HUSAK CABLES KKE'S FLORAKIS ON REELECTION

LD181130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to Kharilaos Florakis on his reelection as secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Central Committee. The telegram paid a high tribute to the activity of the KKE, which by its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and its consistent defense of the interests of the working people has won high authority in society, and in the entire international communist and workers' movement. It also expressed the conviction that fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the KKE will continue to develop and intensify for the benefit of the people of both countries, and in the interest of the joint struggle for democracy, social progress, and world peace.

CEAUSESCU VISIT CONFIRMS 'FULL UNITY OF VIEWS'

AU181127 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 87 p 2

[Jan Skoda commentary in the "We Comment" column: "The Joint Voice of Peace and Unity"]

[Excerpts] It was typical that, prior to the Czechoslovak-Romanian summit meeting, the mass information and propaganda media cited examples of cooperation particularly in the spheres of industry and power engineering. This was done not merely to point out the advantages of a joint procedure in these national economic branches; they also had in mind, above all, the considerable reserves and untapped possibilities for further specialization and cooperation in production. This was also one of the main items in negotiations between the top representatives of Romania and Czechoslovakia, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, in Prague.

The traditions of friendship and cooperation between the people of Romania and Czechoslovakia go back to the period of our common struggle for national and social liberation. Today, too, we must jointly resolve revolutionary tasks which are no less complicated than in the past. [passage omitted]

From the viewpoint of consolidating the strength and unity of the countries of the socialist community, the Prague summit meeting of top representatives of the SR of Romania and the CSSR was of high international significance. Endeavors persist in the West, even among the ruling circles, to introduce dissension among the socialist countries, to present their policy as the "hand of Moscow," and so forth, all in the interests of weakening the authority of world socialism. But yesterday's [12 May] communique on Nicolae Ceausescu's friendly working visit to the CSSR particularly confirms that the full unity of view on burning international issues is supported on both sides by a multitude of common, yet independent, actions in support of peace, disarmament, and international security. Let us recall, for instance, the joint initiative of the CSSR and GDR Governments on creating a corridor free of nuclear and chemical arms in central Europe, and the similar initiative of the Government of the SR of Romania and the Bulgarian People's Republic on changing the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical arms, a zone of peace and cooperation. Both initiatives proceed from the united and coordinated policy of the Warsaw Pact, from its numerous proposals and initiatives, from the very substance of socialism. "Under the dynamic conditions of current international political developments, we attach extraordinary significance to further strengthening the joint struggle of the states of the socialist community for peace, security, and international cooperation. The common steps that we are undertaking for ensuring and developing the body of the Warsaw Pact's peace initiatives are oriented toward this," Gustav Husak said on Monday [11 May] at the gala luncheon. The joint voice of peace, the voice of friendship and unity of the socialist countries resounded from Prague.

PRAVDA REPORTS DRAMA ARTISTS' CONGRESS OPENS

AU181054 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Activity in the Vanguard at the CPCZ's Side; Fourth Congress of Czech Drama Artists Union Opened"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- Up to 220 delegates of the Czech Drama Artists Union (ZCDU) from the fields of theater, film, television, and radio, representing the 1,750-member aktiv of this creative artists' organization, assembled yesterday [4 May] in Prague's Palace of Culture for the Fourth ZCDU Congress, held under the motto "Through Creative Work for New Thinking."

The congress deliberations are attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Government of the Czech SR, led by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The delegation also includes Miroslav Mueller, CPCZ Central Committee department head; and Milan Kluask, minister of culture in the Czech SR. Present at the congress are Milan Vondruska, minister of education, in the Czech SR; Jan Kakos and Osvald Zahradnik, chairmen of the Federal and Slovak drama artists' unions respectively; and representatives of other unions of creative artists and other cultural institutions. [passage omitted]

After a working presidium and the statute amendment commission were elected, Jirina Svorcova, national artist and ZCDU chairwoman, presented the main report.

The report began its analysis of results achieved during the past 5 years in theater, film, television, and radio by dealing with the theater, which is the foundation of developing drama as a whole. It is the theater where the ZCDU's position provides a good, promising starting point for accelerating development, and where the prerequisites are best for resolving the organizational, economic, operational, and cadre conditions in which our theater ensembles have been strictly working for several years. [passage omitted]

The reason some of our films inadequately fulfill their mission is the filmmakers' lack of sufficient ability to depict the really fundamental social conflicts, and also their lack of professionalism -- this leads to the superficiality, implausability, and artificiality of many films.

The evaluation report also took note of the distribution policy for foreign films. On the one hand our audiences either do not get to see films at all (such as films that had received recognition at the Soviet all-union festival), or see them only after unjustifiable delays; and on the other hand the views' good taste is spoiled, and general esthetic criteria devalued, by the cheap, often silly and truly trashy entertainment from the West. [passage omitted]

The participants were then acquainted with the report of the ZCDU Control Commission, submitted by Jaroslav Kubat, the commission's chairman.

Next followed a discussion; Comrade Josef Havlin also spoke, conveying cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and from the Government of the Czech SR to the congress participants, and through them to all ZCDU members.

The congress continues.

HONECKER PRAISES PARTY SUPPORT WITH CPSU'S MEDVEDEV

LD181904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, received CPSU Central Committee Secretary Vadim Medvedev for a friendly talk in the Central Committee building today. The Soviet guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were reciprocated most cordially by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress which is having an effect on the atmosphere in the whole country. Communists and all the working people are striving with great performances to make sure of the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR's national economy, particularly through the use of key technologies. Here the unity of economic and social policy is proving to be an inspiration. Once again the benefits of the party working out and implementing its policies in close trust with all classes and strata is showing its worth. The slogan "My Workplace -- My Combat Place for Peace" has become a supporting motif in the activity in industry and agriculture, and in all areas of society.

Erich Honecker honored the Great October Revolution as an outstanding event of the 20th century that opened the gate for mankind to new stages of its development. He also spoke of the comprehensive measures in the GDR on the 70th anniversary of Red October.

Vadim Medvedev spoke about the persistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people to turn the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and the transformation of all sections of Soviet society, into practice.

The SED, Erich Honecker said, supports the great work of the Soviet people in implementing the course decided at the 27th CPSU Congress. The success of Lenin's party and of the Soviet Union is in the full interest of the GDR, of socialism, and of world peace.

Erich Honecker and Vadim Medvedev viewed the level of cooperation between the two parties and states as excellent. Important results are being achieved in all areas that confirm both parties in their approach to cooperation to continue what has been proven and to develop new things for mutual interest. The long-term program of cooperation between th GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, and the far-reaching agreements between the SED and the CPSU general secretaries pointed to a reliable future.

Erich Honecker emphasized that considering the complex international situation, the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of world peace requires unceasing great efforts. The conclusion of an agreement on the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe stands in the foreground. A real breakthrough to the disarmament wished for by all peoples can be achieved in that way. The SED and the GDR will continue to do everything together with the other Warsaw Pact states to contribute to a secure peace and equal security for all. This is also shown by the joint initiatives of the SED, the CPCZ, and the SPD for the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, took part in the talk.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD182031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- At a meeting in Berlin today Post and Telecommunications Minister Rudolph Schulze and USSR Communications Minister Vasiliy Shamshin praised the close and trusting cooperation between the two countries' telecommunications authorities. They discussed questions concerning communications by means of beam waveguide and digital communications technology, which are of decisive importance to both countries as key technologies in shaping and modernizing the telecommunications network. They also discussed questions related to the technical services for reciprocal postal deliveries and the handling and sales of printed matter. Shamshin also met with Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, today.

During his stay in the GDR the guest visited production centers for beam waveguide cables in the Carl Zeiss Jena combine and the Oberspree cable works in Berlin. He was also briefed on the progress made in optical fiber transmission at telecommunications centers in Berlin.

THAILAND'S SITTHI CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS OFFICIALS

Views World Issues With Fischer

LD181412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, began their official talks at the Foreign Ministry today.

Oskar Fischer and Sitthi Sawetsila conducted an extensive exchange of views on international questions and the state and prospects of bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR considers the preservation and consolidation of peace to be the all important international issue. The objective is to increase all efforts to avert the danger of a nuclear disaster. The proposals of the socialist states concerning disarmament, Oskar Fischer said, do not ignore any kind of weapon and take into account the necessary verification procedures.

The GDR foreign minister briefed his Thai guest extensively on the situation in Europe and the efforts by the GDR and her allies to achieve more predictability, confidence, and security in Europe through dialogue and patient cooperation. Peaceful cooperation not confrontation guarantees the future of the European peoples, the GDR politician underlined.

The minister called for an agreement to be concluded on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and affirmed their conviction that such an agreement would encourage further necessary disarmament steps.

Oskar Fischer explained to the Thai foreign minister the GDR proposals for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

Foreign Minister Sitthi explained the situation in Southeast Asia and his country's attitude toward solving the "Cambodia" issue.

Oskar Fischer explained that the tensions in Southeast Asia can only be overcome through negotiations. Therefore, the GDR supports any effort to get a dialogue started between the ASEAN states and the socialist states of Indochina. The creation of a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighbor relations in Southeast Asia would be an important contribution to consolidating peace in the world.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction about the problem-free shaping of the relations between the two states. They discussed proposals of how the mutually beneficial cooperation, especially in the economic and cultural areas, can be deepened further.

Meets Honecker on Arms Issue

LD181648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, for a talk in the State Council offices today. The guest, who is on an official visit to the GDR, conveyed greetings and best wishes from the head of state of Thailand, King Phumiphon Adunyadet, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the talk Erich Honecker spoke about the dynamic development of the GDR national economy as demonstrated in the first 4 months of this year. This has increased the GDR's opportunities for cooperation within the framework of the international division of labor for mutual advantage and benefit.

Erich Honecker viewed the visit by the Thai foreign minister as an expression of joint interest in continuing and deepening the dialogue on current international questions and in the expansion of useful bilateral relations. The interlocutors agreed that the reduction of international tensions and effective disarmament measures are an urgent requirement of the times. That is the way to counter the danger of a nuclear inferno and to make peace more stable.

Erich Honecker said the GDR supports the most recent disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union that point the way to a nuclear weapons-free world. An agreement on the removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe would be a first, significant step toward the destruction of all mass destruction weapons.

The GDR hopes that the United States and the West European states will react constructively to these proposals. It has a natural interest in a rapid result. In this spirit the GDR's initiatives for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe are aimed at strengthening international security and trust.

Erich Honecker underscored that there are no international problems that can not be settled through negotiations. That is why it is necessary to further strengthen the policy of dialogue. He expressed hope that the existing contacts between the socialist states in Indochina and the ASEAN member states will develop successfully and will have a positive effect on peace and detente in Southeast Asia.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that the Kingdom of Thailand, too, supports the double zero option for the removal of medium-range missiles in Europe. He explained Thailand's position on the conflict in Southeast Asia which his country is seeking to solve by political means.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly and open atmosphere.

GDR Ambassador to Thailand Wolfgang Seyfarth and Bhadung Dhanyangkun, Thai ambassador to the GDR, were also present.

Discusses Trade With Beil

LD181809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil received Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, for a talk today. During the talk, opportunities for the expansion of economic relations were discussed. Both sides emphasized their interest in expanding trade and economic cooperation. Dr Gerhard Beil stated the GDR's readiness to take part in selected projects of Thailand's Sixth 5-Year Plan through the supply of machinery and equipment.

The GDR currently supplies textile machinery, recording equipment, electrical motors, transformers, and scientific equipment and imports natural caoutchouc, rice, and other products of the Thai economy.

Supports Cooperation With Stoph

LD181800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand. He briefed the guest on the GDR's successful economic development aimed at comprehensive intensification of the national economy as the most important basis for a steady improvement of the people's well being. The economic and social policy developed by the SED, the leading party, has the full support of the population. As a result, the GDR is a state with a dynamic and strongly performing economy, science, and technology as well as being a reliable trade partner.

It was stated in the talk that the safeguarding of world peace, the normalization of international relations, and consistent disarmament steps are the overriding tasks of the present. Effective measures for arms limitation in the nuclear field have particular importance.

The two sides supported deepening bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, and expressed their conviction that good conditions exist for this. Willi Stoph emphasized the GDR's readiness to develop foreign trade relations between the two countries.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer took part in the talk. Wolfgang Seyfarth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Thailand, and Bhadung Dhangyangkun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Thailand to the GDR, were also present.

KESSLER TRAVELS TO SYRIA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Arrives in Damascus 18 May

LD181112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Damascus, 18 May (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, arrived in the Syrian Arab Republic today. The guests were welcomed in Damascus by Major General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander-in-chief of the Syrian Armed Forces and minister of defense.

A military ceremony was held at the international airport of the capital in honor of the guests. The national anthems of the two states were played.

The GDR military delegation will be starting its official talks in Damascus today. During its visit to Syria, which is to last several days, it will be discussing with the hosts further deepening friendly relations and cooperation, and will visit units of the host country's Armed Forces.

Eyes Relations With Counterpart

LD181555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Damascus, 18 May (ADN) -- The GDR and Syria support the setting up of an international conference under UN auspices to provide a just and lasting solution to the Near East conflict. This was noted in Damascus today by Army Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Politburo member and minister of defense, and Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces and minister of defense.

Bilateral relations and questions concerning the international situation were discussed in detail at the start of official talks on the occasion of the visit by the GDR military delegation under Gen Kessler.

Both ministers briefed one another on the social development of their countries and expressed their satisfaction with the broad and dynamic relations between the GDR and Syria which are developing according to the agreement between SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The regular, high-level dialogue and the treaties and agreements contribute to the close friendship and cooperation between both states. The numerous positions of agreement offer good conditions for giving further impulses to these relations while protecting the achievements.

Army Gen Kessler and Maj Gen Talas agreed about their great concern for the world situation, escalated by the imperialist course of confrontation, the arms race, and hegemony. They emphasized the necessity of doing everything to ban the danger of a nuclear war and to permanently safeguard world peace.

Generals and officers from both armies, as well as GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Grabowski, took part in the meeting.

On the same day Army Gen Heinz Kessler and other generals and officers of the GDR National People's Army honored the heroes of the Syrian people at the Martyrs' Memorial near Damascus.

SINDERMANN ACCEPTS INVITATION, TRAVELS TO AUSTRIA

Arrives in Vienna 18 May

LD181410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 18 May 87

[Excerpt] Vienna, 18 May (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, arrived today for an official visit to Vienna at the invitation of Austrian National Council President Leopold Gratz. He was cordially welcomed by his host at Vienna Schwechat Airport.

Horst Sindermann said the Austrian Republic has been a highly esteemed partner with the GDR in many areas for many years. Cooperation between the two states has reached a high state and is exemplary. He hopes that the impending meetings will serve the further development of cooperation, not least between the two parliaments. [passage omitted]

Exchanges Views With Gratz

LD182247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Vienna, 18 May ADN -- Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Austrian National Council President Leopold Gratz honored the high level of bilateral relations between the GDR and Austria in Vienna on Monday. Over many years they had shown their usefulness and advantage for both sides. Horst Sindermann arrived in Vienna for an official visit on the same day at the invitation of the Austrian National Council president. He was cordialliy welcomed at Vienna Schwechat Airport by Leopold Gratz.

In a first exchange of views the parliamentary speakers expressed their conviction that the open political dialogue promoted mutual understanding for the current central questions. This was the decisive factor in good-neighbor relations between the GDR and Austria by which both states were contributing to peace in Europe. Austria and the GDR were thereby demonstrating their natural interest in intensive relations, based on mutual trust, between all states, irrespective of their social order, Horst Sindermann and Leopold Gratz agreed.

This afternoon Horst Sindermann had a friendly meeting with Vienna Mayor Dr Helmut Zilk in the town hall. The People's Chamber president honored the importance of the city on the Danube in European history. The Austrian metropolis today was the seat of international organizations and important conferences of which the peoples of Europe were expecting impulses for international detente. Vienna and Berlin had contributed much to the humanistic history of Europe but had also been badly hurt through wars and hate among nations. Cooperation between these two European capitals therfore carried great weight for the peoples of Europe in the present and the future.

Dr Zilk conveyed best greetings to the chief mayor of the GDR capital and emphasized that he was looking forward to taking part in the forthcoming mayors' meeting in Berlin on the occassion of the 750th anniversary celebrations. Cooperation on a local level between both capitals was developing and was being expanded for mutual benefit.

In an exchange of views during an official dinner given by the National Council president honoring the GDR politican, both sides expressed their optimism that a treaty on the complete removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe could be concluded in accordance with the Gorbachev proposals. This would be a hopeful step on the way to a nuclear-free age. Horst Sindermann spoke in this connection about the proposal by Erich Honecker to Federal Chancellor Kohl for the German states to make an independent constribution to such an agreement without reservation and to start negotiations about the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe.

National Council deputies from all parties emphasized in the exchange of views that the effort for military detente and disarmament in central Europe had great support in Austria because the highest concentration of military potentials existed in this geographical area. Effective steps in disarmament and arms control, particularly on the sensitive dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, could also provide a new impetus for the CSCE process.

NEUMANN HEADS DELEGATION TO EIGHTH SEW CONGRESS

Honecker Sends Greetings

LD151435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2258 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 May ADN -- "The elimination of the medium-range missiles from Europe would be a first important step to free mankind as hostage of the nuclear inferno. The GDR supports a speedy conclusion to an arms agreement without reservation." This is stated in a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, from the SED Central Committee to the Eighth SEW Congress.

An important contribution to this was the proposal by the GDR Government to the FRG Government on establishing a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe. A universal ban on chemical weapons could be facilitated with the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons could be facilitated with the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, the letter says. The GDR steadfastly continued its course of peace, dialogue, and cooperation. "In view of our responsibility for peace we shall do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil."

"The further shaping of good-neighbor relations between West Berlin and the GDR would be a constructive contribution to peace and detente in Europe. We support the deepening of political, economic, and cultural cooperation in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence. An indispensible precondition for this is strict adherence to and the full application of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 and avoidance of any relapse into the bankrupt policy of the cold war against the GDR," the message states.

As champion of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity, the SEW is highly regarded worldwide in the people's struggle for their national and social liberation. It has a respected place in the international communist and workers' movements and was firmly anchored in the worldwide coalition for peace and social progress. "The SEW can continue to rely on the comprehensive solidarity of the communists and all GDR citizens in the future."

Delegation Attends Opening

LD160059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Berlin (West), 15 May (ADN) -- The Eighth SEW Congress opened on Friday. It is taking place under the slogan: "With the SEW for Peace, Work, Democracy, and Social Progress."

Taking part in the 3 days of discussions are 587 delegates and guest delegates. The delegations from 37 foreign parties and organizations were welcomed with cordial applause, including the delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The delegation includes Guenther Jahn, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk Executive, and Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the Central Committee and Central Committee department head. The party congress guests also include representatives of trade unions, democratic and antifascist associations, the peace movement, youth, students' and women's organizations, cultural workers and intellectuals, and foreign workers and employees.

Following the constitution of the party congress, SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt presented the party executive report. It expounds the tasks of the SEW in the struggle for peace and for social progress in Berlin (West). It draws a positive balance of the strength of the party and its political, ideological, and organizational consolidation. In the evening, the congress received the Auditing Commission report and then began the discussion.

Neumann Talks With Schmitt

LD162101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Berlin (West), 16 May (ADN) -- A friendly meeting took place today between SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt and the SED delegation led by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at the Eight SEW Congress.

The fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, which were conveyed by the head of the SED delegation, were cordially reciprocated by the SEW chairman.

The meeting centered on the common efforts aimed at the liberation of the continent from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and particularly the elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe.

Delegates Convey Greetings

LD162051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 16 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin (West), 16 May (ADN) -- The Eighth SEW Congress continued its deliberations in the Palais am Funkturm on Saturday with discussions on the party executive report given by party chairman Horst Schmitt on Friday. The 587 delegates and guest delegates have to deal with several draft resolutions, including the appeal "to safeguard peace" and "SEW's immediate demands to end mass and permament unemployment." [passage omitted]

A friendly meeting took place between SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt and the SED delegation led by Alfred Neumann. Alfred Neumann conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker which were cordially reciprocated by the SEW chairman. A friendly meeting also took place between the SED delegation and delegates of the Neukoeln District association.

Solidarity greetings were conveyed to the party congress by representatives of the CPSU, the Communist Party of the United States, the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, the DKP, the French Communist Party, the CPCZ, the African National Congress of South Africa, and the Cuban Communist Party. At four meetings in various borcughs of the city, numerous foreign delegations met members and friends of the SEW.

The close solidarity between the SEW and the young generation was expressed when members of the socialist youth organization and the Pioneer organization extended their greetings to the party congress. The second day of deliberations ended with a cultural program.

Delegates Elect Officials

LD171746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Berlin (West), 17 May (ADN) -- Delegates to the Eighth SEW Congress unanimously reelected Horst Schmitt as party chairman. Inge Kopp and Dietmar Ahrens were confirmed in their posts as deputy party chairmen.

The party congress also elected the 65-member party executive in a closed session, as well as the Auditing Commission. The party executive met for its constituent session to elect the members of the bureau and the secretariat.

Honecker Congratulates Schmitt

LD171750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following congratulations telegram to Horst Schmitt chairman of the SEW:

On behalf of the SED Central Committe I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the SEW. I wish you much success, creativity, and health in implementing the decision of the Eighth SEW Congress.

KRENZ RECEIVES SPD YOUTH AFFAIRS DELEGATION

LD121921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation from the youth affairs department of the FRG SPD Bundestag group today. The delegation, led by Margitta Terborg, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive, is in the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ group in the People's Chamber. The two sides underlined the great responsibility of the two German states in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. They favor immediate use of the opportunity provided by the lastest Soviet proposals for the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The two sides supported the initiative for a drastic reduction of conventional armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, in line with the principle of equality and equal security. They referred to the joint initiative of the SED and SPD for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Both sides praised the proposals made by Erich Honecker to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for making an independent contribution by the FRG and GDR on reaching an agreement on the complete and unreserved elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and on starting negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in Europe. These proposals are in line with the desire for peace of the younger generation and all citizens of the two German states. They are aimed at freeing the European Continent from the nuclear burden. Egon Krenz informed the guests about current issues of GDR domestic and foreign policy. He stressed that the GDR working people see their activities for the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy as an effective service to peace.

Margitta Terborg discussed the SPD's tasks. She expressed the convictions that the meetings between parliamentarians of the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag are an important element of the political dialogue between the two German states and can contribute to their peaceful coexistence.

The meeting was attended by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Gerd Shulz, head of the youth affairs department in the SED Central Committee; and Jochen Willerding, chairman of the FDJ group in the GDR People's Chamber. The head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Hans-Otto Braeutigam, was also present.

HORVATH GREETS SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD190954 Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of defence, arrived on a four-day official friendly visit to Budapest on the invitation of Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence. Sergey Sokolov is accompanied by senior Soviet military officials, including Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Political Division of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet.

The defence minister and party were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati and several members of the Military Council of the Hungarian Defence Ministry.

Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

PZPR'S CIOSEK ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 18 MAY

LD182214 Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, arrived in Budapest Monday at the head of a delegation on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Present was Tadeusz Czechowicz, Poland's ambassador to Hungary.

GASPAR RECEIVES JAPANESE TRADE UNIONIST DELEGATION

LD182023 Budapest MTI in English 1536 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and of the World Federation of Trade Unions received a delegation of the Japanese Confederation of Labour (Domei) Monday, currently on an official visit to Hungary under the leadership of its vice president, Haruki Shimizu. They exchanged views on topical issues of the international trade union movement and on opportunities for evolving bi-lateral relations.

OVARI RETURNS FROM GREEK CP CONGRESS 18 MAY

LD180933 Budapest MTI in English 0825 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, who had headed a party delegation to Athens on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (CPG) and represented the HSWP at the 12th CPG Congress from May 12 to 16, returned to Budapest on Monday.

SARLOS, PARLIAMENT DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CANADA

LD182003 Budapest MTI in English 1520 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Parliament headed by Istvan Sarlos, speaker, left for Ottowa on invitation of the Canadian Parliament. Present at Ferihegy Airport to see the delegation off was Robert L. Elliott, Canada's ambassador to Hungary.

PERSONAL TAXATION SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED

AU181349 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 87 p 5

[Interview with Dr Janos Penzes, deputy chairman of the Metropolitan Council, by M.E.: "Various Incomes and the Interest of Society" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Nobody likes taxation, but nothing can be done about it because it is part of the state budget and the redistribution of national wealth in every country. [passage omitted]

[M.E.] How far can taxation reflect the decline in the standard of living?

[Penzes] It reflects this strongly, especially in duties. The buying power of the population has clearly worsened, with more and more families struggling with finances and living under adverse conditions than before. We see this, above all, in the increase in the number of people falling behind in home and construction payments. The conditions and opportunities to acquire a home, and the increasing costs of buying or building a home are well-known. There are more and more people who, due to their financial situation, cannot pay and request a reduction of payments or ask for refinancing.

[M.E.] Did honesty in tax payments deteriorate in 1986?

[Penzes] No, it did not; it even improved somewhat compared to 1985. Yet this does not change the fact that honesty in tax payments has clearly deteriorated in the capital over the long term. There are a large number of people in arrears, and unfiled tax returns add up to a significant amount. [passage omitted]

[M.E.] What do you consider to be the weakest points in the present personal tax system?

[Penzes] The present tax system is not really fair, because citizens do not bear public burdens in proportion to their incomes. This irritates the public very much. The present tax system cannot ensure a proportionate share of burdens, among other things due to its inability to determine real incomes. The total income of an individual is derived from various sources and often from various regions at different locations of the country. Under the present system it is almost impossible to follow these sources, and even more difficult to detect invisible incomes. The matter becomes more difficult in business partnerships, in small cooperatives, in specialized groups, and so on. In recent years many changes have been introduced to ease contradictions, such as the tax on buildings not used as dwellings, and the profit tax. The modifications in payments were also meant to facilitate a more just taxation. However, a more proportionate share of public burdens can only be achieved through the general tax reform that is presently being prepared.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Accepts Siwicki Invitation

LD182011 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Army led by Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik arrived in Poland today at the invitation of Defense Minister General Florian Siwicki.

Holds Talks at Defense Ministry

LD182253 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC and National Defence Minister Gen. Milan Vaclavik arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of PUWP CC Political Bureau member and National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki.

The Czechloslovak guests laid wreaths at the cemetery of the Soviet soldiers to pay tribute to the heroes of struggles against Nazi Germany.

Next the two ministers took part in official talks in the National Defence Ministry.

MESSNER RECEIVES GDR EDUCATION MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD182122 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker was received by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, today in Warsaw. The parties agreed that the extensive goals of cooperation between both countries required highly educated people. Qualitatively new demands are being placed on education and training by this. The politicians also discussed the exchange of youths between the GDR and Poland. This exchange had for many years made better mutual acquaintance possible, and thus could not be valued highly enough. Margot Honecker had previously met her Polish counterpart, Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska.

BARYLA PRAISES SOCIALIST TIES AT BUCHAREST MEETING

LD141256 Warsaw PAP in English 0121 GMT 14 May 87

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Wojnarowicz]

[Text] Bucharest, May 13 -- A delegation of the PUWP to the conference of CC secretaries for political and organizational work of communist and workers parties from the socialist countries, which ended here today, was headed by Jozef Baryla, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary.

Presenting the Polish experiences to the conference, Baryla briefed the participants on the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, reforms in Poland's economy and transformations taking place in the Republic life of the country.

Baryla stated that at present the PUWP is developing its activity in the conditions of progressing democratization in the country, growing political subjectivity and independence of mass organizations, and ever higher social expectations.

The PUWP representative stressed that cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries significantly influences the search for the best ways of solving difficult problems of the PUWP.

"That is why we are eager to make use of their programmatic and organizational achievements. The exchange of numerous delegations and working groups at the central level and the increasing exchange in the form of cooperation between local committees and party organizations enrich our knowledge of trends occurring in the world communist and worker movement," Baryla said.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Stops Over in Krakow

LD171257 Warsaw PAP in English 1218 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 17 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, Leo Tindemans together with his wife arrived today for an official visit to Poland paid at the invitation of Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

En route to Warsaw, the Belgian minister stopped over in Krakow, where he will tour some of the city's historic sites. In Oswiecim, Tindemans will visit the grounds of the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Views Arms Plan With Orzechowski

LD182133 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans, now on an official visit to Poland, held talks and meetings with Polish officials here today.

Plenary talks chaired over by Polish and Belgian Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Leo Tindemans covered the current international situation and main factors which influence it. The talks were marked by elements of vivid exchange of opinions on the issues related to European security, nuclear weapons and also to military forces and conventional armaments. In this context, both ministers devoted particular attention to the latest Polish initiative formulated by Wojciech Jaruzelski and aimed to reduce armaments and increased confidence in the region dividing the two military and political alliances in Europe.

Orzechowski presented motives and assumptions of the proposal and stressed the open and innovative character of the plan and its aspiration to meet half way the present-day needs and the will for peace as manifested by people's of European Continent.

Talks will be continued tomorrow.

In the forenoon, Leo Tindemans laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and toured monuments of Warsaw's old town.

In the evening Minister Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of the Belgian guest. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Meets With Messner

LD182113 Warsaw PAP in English 1939 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner today received Belgium's Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. The sides exchanged opinions concerning the state of bilateral relations and prospects for their further development.

While assessing economic relations between Poland and Belgium, Messner and Tindemans pointed to the existing potential possibilities of their further development.

Conviction was expressed that the normalization of relations between the CMEA and the EEC as well as signing an agreement between Poland and the EEC would be of particular significance for the CSCE process and would confirm the readiness of European countries to open new lines of mutually beneficial cooperation.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER COMPLETES VISIT 17 MAY

Holds 'Private' Talks

LD152341 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on an official visit to Poland held talks with Polish politicians here today.

Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and the head of Thai diplomacy met in private. The sides held Polish-Thai plenary talks chaired by the two ministers. It was stated with satisfaction that the ongoing political dialogue between Poland and Thailand is lively and regular and they came in favour of its continuation. Sitthi Sawetsila invited Marian Orzechowski to pay a visit to Thailand.

The sides said that bilateral relations and mutual cooperation help to solve global problems. Orzechowski briefed the Thai guest on new Polish peace initiative concerning the reduction of armaments and the growth of confidence in central Europe. Sitthi Sawetsila welcomed the plan and fully supported it. The sides expressed concern over the arms race and regional conflicts. In this context, Poland and Thailand pointed to the need to solve the Kampuchean and other regional conflicts in a peaceful way.

It is necessary to take efforts aimed at development of economic cooperation, the sides said. This aim is being served by the visit by a group of Thai businessmen who are accompanying the foreign minister during his Polish trip. Members of Thai economic circles with President of the Thai Chamber of Commerce Yukta Na Thalang met with President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and a numerous group of businessmen from foreign trade enterprises. After a plenary meeting, Thai businessmen met individually with representatives of concerned enterprises.

Thai businessmen and permanent secretary in the Thai Foreign Ministry Kasem S. Kasemsri were received by the head of the Polish delegation for the first session of the Polish-Thai mixed commission, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Janusz Balewski. Discussed were moves aimed to intensify trade contacts, such as announced participation of 11 Polish foreign trade enterprises dealing in capital goods and of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in the technological fair to be held in Bangkok between May 27 and 31.

In the morning, the foreign minister of Thailand laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. During a visit to Warsaw's Royal Castle he acquainted himself with the history of that monument to national culture. The Thai foreign minister also paid a visit to the "Polcolor" picture tubes plant.

In the evening, Minister Marian Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of the Thai guest. Both ministers delivered speeches. (We have given the main points of the two speeches separately).

Discusses Ties With Messner

LD152326 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

During the talk, which focused on bilateral relations, the sides expressed the will of deepening mutual economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Premier Messner invited Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon to pay a visit to Poland.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD161913 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Sitthi Sawetsila who is paying an official visit to Poland.

The talks focused on problems pertaining to foreign policy, particularly those related to the development of Polish-Thai relations.

The sides positively assessed the exchange of parliamentary visits and the political dialogue between Poland and Thailand. It was pointed out that it is necessary to continue them as well as to widen cooperation of the two countries in the international forum. The sides stressed the interest in expanding mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The talks were attended by Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. Present were Poland's Ambassador in Thailand Lucjan Mieczkowski and Thai Ambassador in this country Phadung Thanyangkun.

Departs for Berlin

LD171640 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 17 -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila concluded his official visit to Poland today. Yesterday and today the Thai guest called on the historical town of Krakow and the nearby Oswiecim, the site of former Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, where he laid flowers at the mass execution wall on the yard before Blockhaus 11 and at the international monument to the victims of Nazism at Birkenau. He wrote in the visitor's book: "Never again the dread and cruelty of the past."

Having returned to Warsaw, Sitthi Sawetsila met with journalists and answered their questions describing his visit as fruitful. "It will serve for the consolidation of friendly relations between both countries," he told them.

While speaking of the international situation, Minister Sitthi aired his recognition for Poland's efforts to improve security, including the new peace initiative announced on May 8th.

In the afternoon the Thai guest heading for Berlin was bid farewell by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

CLARK VISIT GIVES 'CLARITY' TO JOINT CANADIAN AIMS

AU091759 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 87 p 6

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "Opportunities for Polish-Canadian Cooperation"]

[Text] The 3-day visit to Poland by Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, which ended on 5 May, has produced a number of mutual benefits. One of them is the accords the Canadian guest and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski signed on economic and industrial cooperation and on preventing double taxation when realizing fiscal agreements. Another benefit that cannot be assessed at once but that opens the road to closer cooperation was the very course and contents of talks, the way in which positions were stated, and the mutual resolve to improve political, economic, scientific, and cultural relations.

Aside from his talks with M. Orzechowski, Joe Clark conferred with Premier Zbignew Messner and met with Wojciech Jaruzelski. Commenting on this meeting, Joe Clark said that it had added to his knowledge of Poland and indicated a number of new opportunities for cooperation in the spirit of the CSCE.

The Polish-Canadian dialogue, which was not interrupted even under the most urgent U.S. pressure and restrictions, has acquired a greater clarity of its aims, thanks to the Canadian visit. "Poland and Canada," Joe Clark said about these aims, "are certainly able to take common action to achieve greater cooperation and understanding between themselves and between East and West."

"Poland and Canada," Marian Orzechowski said in turn, "share views on the role and responsibility of small- and medium-sized countries in solving key problems of the present times."

Poland and Canada expect greater militancy in favor of restricting nuclear missile and conventional armaments and increasing trust and cooperation among countries with different political systems in the spirit of the CSCE Final Act. Belonging to different political systems, Poland and Canada participate in the CSCE process and, as the Warsaw talks demonstrated, hold similar views on the overriding importance of disarmament as a factor in opportunities for peaceful coexistence and international security and cooperation.

The Polish-Canadian dialogue devoted much attention to bilateral cooperation. The sides recalled favorable historical premises such as Poland's and Canada's activities in the UN peace missions, in working out the maritime law, in conserving fish in the North Atlantic, in producing aircraft engines, and in developing mutual trade. However, the sides note that much greater opportunities exist in signing cooperation accords, setting up industrial-trade companies, and in mutual trade than is the case, for example, with the present exchange of goods, the value of which does not exceed $50 million a year.

The accords signed during the visit create new and better opportunities for economic cooperation. The course of the Warsaw talks and the plans for more discussions imply that Polish-Canadian relations will also develop to a greater extent in the field of science, technology, and culture.

WASILEWSKI HEADS DELEGATION TO FRG PARTY CONGRESS

LD161023 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] West Berlin, May 15 -- A PUWP delegation is attending the 8th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin SEW, which opened here today. The delegation is headed by PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski.

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEWS LONG-TERM PLAN TASKS

AU151105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 11 May, the Planning Commission Presidium discussed the determining factors of the country's development and the principles of the long-term plan until the year 2000.

Work on the long-term plan in line with the law on socioeconomic planning was preceded by work on the document listing the main issues of the country's socioeconomic development and land-use management until 1995. The document was examined by the Sejm in July 1985. In line with the 10th PZPR Congress, the basic social goal of the plan is to increase by at least 50 percent per capita consumption until the year 2000. Of crucial significance in the connection will be improving the qualitative factors in consumption, especially the quality of goods, shopping conditions, and stability of the market.

As Planning Commission Chairman M. Gorywoda stressed, the long-term plan must specify strategic problems of development and determine the necessary measures to solve these problems. It is necessary to clearly identify the so-called bottlenecks that must be overcome to ensure the economy develops in an intensive and balanced manner.

Fuels and energy should be seen as one such crucial barrier, M. Gorywoda said. Because we are unable to increase the supply of fuels and energy, it is necessary for the entire economy to always reduce energy consumption. This is decisive for our development. Another barrier is Poland's insufficient share in the international division of production. Low export quotas may deprive us of modern technology, and without such technology we will not be able to obtain the necessary reductions in the use of energy and materials in production.

The Presidium noted that the country's development calls for qualitative changes in the structure of the economy in view of the various internal and external determining factors and, especially in view of whatever results from the scientific-technological revolution. The Presidium pointed out that making a breakthrough in housing construction -- constructing at least 4 million apartments in 15 years -- will be possible only if energy consumption is greatly lowered during construction itself and during the occupation of apartments. It is impossible to overcome the energy barrier with the present methods of construction, and this also applies to industrial production.

Participants in the session noted that the application of scientific-technological progress, modernization of production assets, lower consumption of energy and materials, and greater participation in the international division of production should be the mainspring of the economy's necessary restructuring. They stressed that unless efforts are mobilized through socialist integration it will be difficult to expect rapid progress in those basic sectors that determine the modernity and competitiveness of each economy. This is true of electronics, automation, biotechnology, and other sectors.

The consolidation of progressive transformations of the system of economic performance as outlined by the second stage of the economic reform is a most important principle of the long-term plan. These transformations are the basis for development and broadly advanced initiatives and are the road to a balanced economy.

The principles of the long-term plan and the observations submitted during the session of the Planning Commission Presidium will be submitted to the government.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS MANAGEMENT, MEAT SALES

AU141250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: On 11 May, the Government Presidium studied the progress of the work of the special government commission set up to find out the causes and circumstances of the tragic airplane crash in Warsaw.

Next the Presidium examined a report submitted by the chairman of the Polish National Bank on the implementation of the "The Law on Improving Enterprise Management and on Bankruptcy."

This law's basic purpose is to consistently ensure the economic effectiveness of all economic units. The bank principles of assessing enterprise performance -- these principles were tightened up as of 1986 -- make it possible to evaluate the results of current activities, the continued ability for self-financing, the share of export in production, the application of modern technologies, and the conservation of raw and other materials, fuels, and energy. The bank is empowered to examine enterprise finances for as long as enterprises receive bank loans.

Enterprises making losses or failing to guarantee loan repayments can be granted bank loans only to improve their function, but if the improvement program does not produce the expected results, the law provides for two solutions: Either liquidate the enterprise or put it under commissary management. The enterprise under commissary management can be given loans if it draws up and effectively realizes an improvement program. Another necessary condition is to have the founding body provide a repayment guarantee.

At the end of 1986, 332 enterprises out of the total number of 6,900 failed the loan test and had to face the legal consequences. Under the supervision of the bank, 250 enterprises drew up and realized improvement programs, 45 enterprises were able to improve their fiscal results to such an extent after loans had been refused for them that it was decided to grant them loans. Twenty-one enterprises fully realized their improvement programs and achieved good economic results. The bank stopped loans to enterprises who failed to improve. Commissary managements were established in 66 enterprises according to the motions of founding bodies. Twelve enterprises were taken over by other enterprises, including the Koluszki cast iron plant and the Pollena chemical plant in Stargard Szczecinski. Liquidated enterprises included the Nowy Sacz tourist facility construction plant and the Czechowice construction plant. Enterprises that are being liquidated include the Wysoka cement mill. The communal construction plant in Fryfow Slaski was declared bankrupt.

The banks apply the same legal measures in the case of cooperative enterprises. At the end of 1986, 546 cooperatives lost their loan credibility.

The Government Presidium stressed the positive results of programs for improvements and recommended that the law in question should be consistently applied. It also stressed that the banks should increase their active economic advisory functions combined with launching and backing measures aimed at changing structures and modernizing production.

The Government Presidium also studied reports on departure from rationed sales of meat and processed meat. An interdepartmental team was set up in May 1986 to work out detailed economic, production, and organizational conditions.

Meat rationing was the only way out of the difficult period when meat supplies dropped drastically. However, maintaining meat rationing continues to create negative economic and social results, including increases in the social costs of meat sales, weakening the market's influence on production and on rationalization of consumption, weakening the impact of demand on prices, and an increased trend toward obtaining meat by one's own devices. Abolishing meat and processed meat rationing will greatly help to promote the market mechanisms stipulated by the second stage of the economic reform.

The final decisions on returning to unrationed sales of meat will be preceded by broad consultations and information.

The Government Presidium enjoined the interdepartmental team to present, in the second half of this year, the results of its analytical and preparatory work aimed at lifting rationing.

SEJM REPORTS ON CONSTITUTION CHANGES, REFERENDUM

AU130900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 87 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Sejm Deputy Roman Pillardy from the PZPR presented [to the 6 May Sejm session] the Extraordinary Commission's report on the deputies' draft laws on changes in the constitution and on social consultations. Here is a summary of the report:

During its work on the draft law on social consultations and referendums the Extraordinary Commission took note of the deputies' observations made during the Sejm plenary session. It also took note of the views of the Socioeconomic Council, the team of Sejm advisors, the Main Administration of the Polish Lawyers Association, the Polish Episcopate Secretariat, the National Union of Farmers, and agricultural circles and organizations. It was necessary to solve many different questions, especially those of the draft law's relation to the PPR Constitution. The commission took the view that Article 2 of the Constitution should be amended by the following addition: "The discharge of state power by the working people is also done by the expression of their will through a referendum. The law lists the principles and procedure of the referendum." This addition will create a new constitutional basis for the referendum, which is a legal institution of the popular vote. This means that the working people can discharge state power in a new, direct way. Introducing this new constitutional provision of referendum, we stress that this is not a temporary solution. This is a permanent institution of direct democracy. It is an institution of great political significance.

While discussing the draft law, we reached the joint conclusion that the law will be a crucial step toward extending citizens' opportunities to express views on all matters and that citizens' proposals and opinions will be considered in decisions. Consultations will enable people not only to express their views on the most important matters but also to press for a more efficient performance of the state in all sectors of daily life. The legal enactments of the draft law change the situation in which only state bodies were able to submit certain matters or problems to social consultations. Granting this power to PRON and organizations representing citizens' interests is a new incentive to stimulate the militancy of all people.

The Extraordinary Commission agreed that the results of referendums should be binding. This is compatible with our state's political interest, with principles of socialist democracy, and social expectations.

According to the draft law, matters of key importance for the country's development, for individual areas, and for people's interests and living conditions can be submitted to social consultations and referendums. Consultations can be nationwide, local, or limited to a community. Referendums can be nationwide or local. Defense, armed forces, security, and state secrets cannot be subjects of consultations and referendums.

The crux of social consultations is that people express their views and submit proposals on how to settle the consulted matter. The Sejm can submit principles or solutions of draft laws on complete drafts of Sejm law and resolutions to nationwide consultations. This applies only to laws that define basic conditions of state activities. People's councils can submit principles or solutions of their draft resolutions or complete drafts of their resolutions to local consultations. [paragraph continues]

The local state administrative bodies can submit principles or solutions of draft resolutions or complete drafts of resolutions they intend to submit to the people's councils for consideration. This includes solutions proposed by the administration. Principles or solutions of draft acts or complete draft acts or solutions, especially those concerning a given community, can be submitted to community consultations. If consulted, proposals would not be binding. It is worth stressing that the relevant bodies have the duty to examine the views and proposals submitted during consultations in view of frequent complaints that civic views expressed during consultations were not considered.

The crux of the referendum is that qualified citizens express their views on how the referendum matter should be settled by voting. According to the draft law, those citizens living in Poland are registered as permanent residents in the area of the referendum and are entitled to vote may participate in the nationwide referendum. Those citizens registered as permanent residents in the area of the local referendum and are entitled to vote for the people's council elections may participate in the local referendum.

Fewer subjects can be submitted to a referendum than to consultations. Only the Sejm can decide that a nationwide referendum can be held and the appropriate people's council can decide that a local referendum can be held. The Sejm can subject to a nationwide referendum certain problems or solutions of draft laws or resolutions on basic lines of state activities. That is why complete drafts of these laws and resolutions were excluded from the referendum. Specifically defined local problems or solutions of draft resolutions on matters within the competence of the people's councils can be submitted to a local referendum.

The Extraordinary Commission proposes that referendum results should be regarded as decisive if over 50 percent of qualified voters favor one of the solutions to the matter subjected to the referendum. Considering the important consequences of the referendum, its results should be honored only when it is absolutely certain that the majority of qualified voters favor a solution. This raises the importance of the number of votes and the kind of problems submitted to the referendum. It may play a decisive role in the development of civic political culture by increasing citizens' readiness to participate actively in public life.

LAWYER SAYS CHANGES DIVERT CONSTITUTION FROM 'NEEDS'

AU130901 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9-10 May 87 p 4

[Commentary by Professor Wojciech Sokolewicz, lawyer: "In My Opinion"]

[Text] In my opinion, yet another change to the Constitution provides yet another illustration of the fact that the Constitution has not been adapted to today's needs. This illustration is all the more striking because the change, though insignificant, concerns the philosophy behind the exercising of authority. The fundamental law says literally that authority so far has been exercised solely via representatives. Now it will also be directly exercised by those to whom the Constitution is addressed, in other words -- in the language of the Constitution -- the working people of cities and rural areas.

At the same time, the Sejm is in the process of passing a law on social consultations and referenda, correctly assuming that the concept of a referendum is irreconcilable with the present constitutional definition of the principles of our system.

From the citizen's point of view, however, there is no doubt that what is most important is the democratic and progressive nature of the changes, which will only be apparent when the newly-adopted rules are implemented. I do not share the opinion expressed during the Sejm debate whereby the concept of referendum will be devalued. However, I do fear that this institution may be used too seldom.

Just like consultations, a referendum imposes obligations on the authorities and citizens. The authorities should learn how to present problems comprehensibly but without simplification. The citizens should improve their knowledge of subjects about which they might have to speak out consciously and responsibly.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTS 118 SUPREME COURT JUDGES

LD151038 Warsaw PAP in English 0034 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- Poland's Council of State met here today to hear a report on the course and results of the 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The Council of State expressed a conviction that PRON would continue to contribute to the broadening of the plane of national agreement and to enriching social, political and economic transformations in this country.

The meeting examined the information on the activity of the Supreme Court in the term of office between May 1982 and this May. The Council of State assessed that the Supreme Court properly implemented its statutory tasks in the difficult period of social, political and economic changes. In particular, the court ensured that proper verdicts were passed in cases based on martial law regulations and effectively influenced verdicts in penal cases.

The Council of State appointed 118 judges of the Supreme Court. Adam Lopatka was appointed first president of the Supreme Court. The following were appointed presidents of the Supreme Court: Bogdan Dzieciol--of the Criminal Law Division; Waclaw Sutkowski--the Civil and Administrative Law Division; Tadeusz Szymanek--the Labour Law and Social Insurance Division; and Kazimierz Lipinski--the division for the military. Jan Zak was nominated president for general matters.

The Council of State thanked the to-date president of the Supreme Court, Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, who is retiring for his [word indistinct] work in the administration of justice.

The meeting examined a report by the chief labour inspector concerning the activity of the state labour inspection in 1986 and stated that it had intensified. In 1986, inspectors controled more than 34,000 plants employing 7 million people. They issued more than 32,000 decrees arresting works, and ordered fines in nearly 60,000 cases of misdemeanours.

Inspections, however, proved that many people were still working in conditions hazardous to health. Improvement in this field is too slow.

The meeting, attended by Chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Rzeszow Franciszek Kruczynski and Vice-Chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Biala Podlaska Henryk Rakowski, assessed the influence of people's councils on the development and promotion of culture in the two voivodships.

The Council of State examined the report on establishing socio-economic councils at voivodship people's councils. Between January 30 and April 3, 1987, all the Voivodship People's Councils set up socio-economic councils whose membership amounted to 2,671 people. A considerable percentage of councils' members are people with non-party affiliation, and in some voivodships their number exceeds a half of councils' composition. Socio-economic councils have already started their activity.

The meeting examined the report of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) on the state and prospects of the development of scientific societies in Poland.

The Council of State appointed Zbigniew Gertych Poland's ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Alojzy Bartoszek -- Poland's ambassador to Canada.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIES MEETING

LD152310 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired here today a conference of first secretaries of PUWP voivodship committees on preparations to the fourth plenum of the CC and the course of consultations on the second stage of the economic reform.

The meeting was attended by members of the CC Secretariat and heads of PUWP CC departments.

MESSNER ATTENDS 14 MAY VOIVODES MEETING

LD151738 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- A meeting of 16 voivodes from southern and eastern parts of Poland was held today in Rzeszow, attended by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner.

While discussing the implementation of socio-economic targets in 1987 participants concentrated on the problems of catching up with work lost in the winter, in industries, agriculture and housing as well as improvement in the functioning of local administration.

BRIEFS

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP TALKS -- Warsaw, May 14 -- The Cuban Friendship Society with other nations delegation held talks here today with the Secretariat of the Polish Council of the Friendship Society with other nations. Views were exchanged on the activities of both organizations. They also talked about the directions and forms of joint activities of the two partner organizations, which assist in the strengthening of friendship between the two nations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 15 May 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU GREETS HONECKER ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171617 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 12 May 87 p 5

[Greeting message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 15th anniversary of the signing of treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the SR of Romania and the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, of the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, I convey to you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the friendly people in the GDR sincere congratulations and warm comradely greetings on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the SR of Romania and the GDR.

The treaty of friendship, signed on 12 May 1972, makes an important contribution to developing and expanding the traditional relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the SR of Romania and the GDR, to cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields, and in the activity of building the new system. Our party, our government, and all our people highly value the mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries. We are determined to make all possible efforts, both now and in the future, to ensure continuous development of these good relations in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and in the spirit of the summit talks.

At the same time, as life has proved, we believe that the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between our countries has played an important role in ensuring security and peace in Europe. In the spirit of the treaty, we wish to further develop our cooperation in the international arena and to cooperate more closely with the other socialist countries and the peace-loving forces in Europe to firmly assert a policy of detente and disarmament, and primarily to bring about -- as soon as possible -- appropriate agreements on the withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the complete elimination of nuclear missiles from Europe.

We firmly believe that, through our joint efforts, the good relations between the SR of Romania and the GDR, and between the RCP and the SED, will continue to develop more markedly in the interest of our peoples, of developing socialism in our countries, of the cause of detente, disarmament, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

On the anniversary of this important event, we convey to you wishes for new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly people in the GDR.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary and president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU CABLES SFRY'S MOJSOV ON APPOINTMENT

AU181142 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 87 p 5

[Congratulatory cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to SFRY President Lazar Mojsov on his appointment as President of Yugoslavia]

[Text] To Comrade Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade

Esteemed Comrade Mojsov:

Your investiture as president of the SFRY Presidency affords me the pleasant opportunity to extend on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, most sincere congratulations and wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible mandate entrusted to you.

On this occasion, I also want to express the conviction that the tradiional relations of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation at various levels between the SR of Romania and the SFRY will constantly develop in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of socialism, detente, and peace in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ANCUTA, USSR VICE PREMIER ANTONOV CONDUCT TALKS

AU181959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/5/1987 -- Talks started in Bucharest, on Monday, May 18, as part of the working meeting between Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Soviet Inter-Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, and A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman for the Soviet Union of the commission.

In the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during Romanian-Soviet summit meetings and talks, new possibilities and actions are analyzed, meant to help developing the economic, technological, and scientific collaboration, the cooperation and specialization in production in domains of mutual interest, expanding and diversifying the bilateral commercial exchanges.

GIOSAN RECEIVES VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU181914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/5/1987 -- May 18, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania, had an interview with a delegation of the National Congress of the Republic of Venezuela, headed by Mar Higuera, chairman of the Commission for Science and Technology of the Chamber of Deputies, who are visiting Romania at the invitation of the GNA. During the interview, aspects were approached of the Romanian-Venezuelan collaboration, with emphasis on the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries to the diversification and amplification of bilateral relations.

Stress was laid on the necessity to broaden the collaboration of parliaments, within the Interparliamentary Union, in other international organisms, in order to establish a climate of peace and cooperation among all world nations.

The same day, the guests had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

ROMANIAN-BRITISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU161825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] London AGERPRES 15/05/1987 -- The fourteenth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Romania and Great Britain was held in London over May 11-15.

A survey was made of the stage of bilateral relations, tangible measures being also set for their further development and expansion in machine building, electronics and electrical engineering, the chemical and petrochemical industry.

The protocol of the session was signed which provides a favourable framework for the development of the Romanian-British economic links.

The Romanian delegation was led by Vasile Mihail Micu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the British delegation by Alistair Hunter, undersecretary at the Trade and Industry Department.

NICU CEAUSESCU, UCY DELEGATION VISIT EGYPT

AU181803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1519 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES, 18/5/1987 -- As part of the visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, Romania's Union of Communist Youth [UCY] delegation led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, had talks with Abdel Ahad Muhammad al-Gamal [name as received], chairman of the Higher Youth and Sports Council, and with Mahmoud Sayed Ahmad al Sharif [name as received], secretary-general of the National Democratic Youth Party.

The meetings evinced the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian youth and the Egyptian youths, the steadily growing course of which is based on the understandings between the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, and the leader of the National Democratic Party and president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, as well as on the traditional relationship between the two states and peoples.

The exchange of views on current international questions emphasized the common wish to take action also in future for the growing contribution of the young generation of various shades and political beliefs to the people's struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence and a new international economic order, for the peaceful-only settlement of all disputes, for the building of a better and more just world.

USSR'S SILAYEV, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Tour Croatia

LD161124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Zagreb, 15 May (TANJUG) -- The USSR Council of Ministers delegation, headed by Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, spent today in the SR of Croatia. In the delegation are O.G. Anfimov, Soviet minister of electrical equipment industry; L.B. Vasilyev, minister of machine-building for light and food industry and household appliances, and their associates.

The Soviet delegation visited the Prvomajska, Rade Koncar and Jedinstvo work organizations, which are well represented in the economic cooperation between Croatia and the USSR.

The USSR Council of Ministers delegation had talks with the delegation from the Croat Assembly Executive Council, headed by its President Antun Milovic. Representatives from several large work organizations in Croatia and Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC also participated. There was discussion of possibilities for further promoting cooperation between the SR of Croatia and the USSR within the framework of the good and broadly developed Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Special attention was devoted to the search for solutions to current issues in the area of economic relations between the two countries. Possibilites for new forms of cooperation were looked at in the economic area based on long-term programs of industrial cooperation and specialization in the areas of machine building, the electrical engineering industry, equipment for nuclear power stations, equipment for the processing industry, machine tool industry, shipbuilding, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. There was also discussion of cooperation in the area of the agrocomplex and civil engineering.

This evening, Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Presidency, received Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. In the talks between Ante Markovic and Silayev, there was an exchange of views on the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR so far, and as part of this the cooperation between the economies of the SR of Croatia and the USSR. They also discussed possibilities for expanding cooperation, especially from the viewpoint of introducing up-to-date technological solutions in industry and agriculture.

Antun Milovic, president of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Council of Ministers delegation, which was also attended by Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Presidency; Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Mixed SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Zvonko Vrbanac, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium; and other eminent figures from the economic and political life of the SR of Croatia and the city of Zagreb. Following their stay in Croatia, the Soviet delegation will visit the SR of Slovenia.

Meet With Serbian Officials

LD151757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1732 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade this evening, Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, and Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of their delegations, conducted talks on the promotion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia, and within this framework, with the SR of Serbia.

Organizations and institutions from the SR of Serbia are actively involved in broad and diverse bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. Organizations of associated labor have a particularly important place in economic cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. Organizations of associated labor have a particularly important place in economic cooperation, and not only within the framework of classic commodity exchange, but also in higher forms of industrial cooperation. In this connection, the two sides concluded that it is precisely in these higher forms that cooperation should be developed and that new possibilities should also be sought in commodity exchange.

The directors and representatives of a large number of organizations of associated labor from Serbia, who were taking part in the talks, submitted numerous specific proposals in this direction.

Conclude Visit

LD170127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1811 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- The Soviet delegation led by Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Inter-Governmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which has been visiting our country for 3 days, left this evening for Moscow. In the delegation, which came at the invitation of the FEC, were Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry; Vasilyev, minister of food, light industry machinery and domestic appliances; and others. In the talks with the Yugoslav delegation -- which was led by Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president and president of the Yugoslav section of the inter-governmental committee -- consideration was given to a broad circle of questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and the scope for further improving it. Great attention was also devoted to measures for solving the question of the existing imbalance in trade. In this connection, it was stated that it is necessary to speed up the realization of the protocol on trade for 1987, intensify mutual efforts to increase Soviet exports of goods needed by the Yugoslav market, and take other measures designed to ensure the resolution of Yugoslav demand.

The two sides informed each other about changes in the development of the economy and the economic system. It was assessed that they create fresh scope for estabishing direct production and scientific-technical ties between economic and other organizations in the two countries.

There was also an exchange of views about new possibilities for expanding and improving cooperation, above all on the development of contemporary forms such as cooperation and specialization in production, joint ventures, and joint enterprises, and participation in third markets.

To this end, directly interested economic organizations in the two countries have already been having concrete talks and it was agreed that experts in competent departments who will consider all the questions of these forms of cooperation (economic, financial, legal, etc), will meet soon.

Consideration was also given to other questions of cooperation that will be on the agenda of the forthcoming 25th regular session of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee, such as the preparations for the long-term program of economic cooperation up to the year 2000, cooperation in the construction of energy and other facilities, the improvement of scientific-technical progress, and some organizational questions of the further perfection of the work of the inter-governmental committee.

Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and colleagues, visited the SR of Serbia, the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the SR of Croatia, and the SR of Slovenia. In talks with the presidents of the Executive Councils of the Republics and with representatives of industry, there was also an exchange of views on individual concrete questions of current and future cooperation. The guests from the USSR visited Minel, Generaleksport, Energoinvest, Rade Koncar, Prvomajska, Jedinstvo, Iskra, and Gorenje and familiarized themselves with the production possibilies of these collectives, their current cooperation with Soviet partners, and their interest in further improving economic relations.

Ivan Silayev was received by FEC President Branko Mikulic. On this occasion they had meaningful talks on socioeconomic and political developments in the two socialist countries and questions of further developing bilateral cooperation.

The talks were held in a cordial and working atmosphere.

MIKULIC RECEIVES JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION

LD182026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received a Japanese governmental and business mission on improving economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. The mission is led by Kazuo Iwata, chairman of the society for promoting machine building industry.

During the talks -- which were also attended by Bozidar Matic, president of the Federal Committee for Science and Technology, and Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber -- views were exchanged on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan. They agreed on the need for concerted efforts to increase Yugoslav exports to Japan.

Japanese businessmen expressed willingness to participate in joint ventures with their Yugoslav partners in third markets. Particular reference was made to joint investment, to the possibility of Japan setting up industrial plants in free customs zones, to cooperation in science and technology, finance, tourism, and agriculture. An agreement was reached providing for annual meetings of the economic council to constantly monitor the development of bilateral economic relations.

KRALJEVO RAILCAR FACTORY WORKERS END STRIKE

AU181949 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] After a 5-day work stoppage, the Production of Springs work organization of the Kraljevo railcar factory resumed production. The resumption of the work was preceded by the workers meeting at which it was said that the review of the final accounts for last year revealed losses which directly affected personal incomes. The meeting of the workers asked the management to review the plan for this year and to change the method of calculating personal incomes.

STRIKE ENTERS 7TH DAY AT MEAT PROCESSING PLANT

LD182017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- At a workers' meeting this morning in the Sljeme meat processing plant in Sesvete, it was decided to continue the strike organized by the trade unions of this collective -- with support from the party organization -- today, the 7th day since it began.

The specific characteristic of this work stoppage is that the workers simply cannot start work on their jobs because there are no raw materials to process. Thus, the strike is a special form of workers' protest over the fact that solutions are not being found to get production running normally. The workers are, in any case, arriving regularly at the collective at exactly 0600 every day. After they have listened to the latest information and read the newsletter published by the trade union executive committee of this basic organization, of associated labor, they return home.

Iko Gostovic, chairman of the trade union executive committee, stresses that the trade union will go all the way this time and will demand nothing less than the replacement of all the directors who put Sljeme in this position. There is no cooperation and unity among the basic organizations of associated labor in this agroindustrial combine, and losses have been accumulating for years in virtually all parts of the work organization.

FEC REPORTS ON EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION MEASURES

LD181448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG) -- Application of the incentive and intervention measures adopted last year have gone a considerable way toward halting unfavorable economic trends. However, due to large deviations during the first 6 months of 1986, their application was unable to secure the realization of the planned tasks of economic policy in many sectors of current reproduction.

This evaluation is contained in the FEC report on the implementation of economic policy measures adopted in June and July last year, which has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly. It adds that the measures adopted have not been implemented with equal consistency in all socio-political communities, in particular the measures to curb consumption and calm down prices. Certain results have been achieved in livening up exports to the convertible currency area, increasing foreign currency receipts, and bringing about a balance of payments surplus in the convertible area.

A certain degree of progress has been made in improving the economic position of agriculture.

The rate at which consumption is rising has been slowed, but consumption in 1986 was nevertheless over and above the production results achieved. Although less was allocated for noneconomic investments, the final sum indicates that investments in the economic and noneconomic spheres exceeded the material limits available.

The report particularly emphasizes the fact that the expected results have not been achieved in implementing personal incomes policy, and that relations in distribution of income and net income have even been exacerbated in many spheres and sectors.

The FEC concludes that in the second half of last year the rate at which prices rose had been slowed, but it adds that no substantial results have been achieved with regard to overcoming the causes of inflation, and in slowing down the growth of prices, in particular prices of services and living costs.

It is stressed that behavior at the end of last year, when accelerated growth of personal incomes and of joint and general consumption came about, had a particularly negative influence on the efforts of the measures adopted.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON SECOND DAY OF LCY PLENUM

AU171622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr, 1-2 May 87 pp 2-5

[Ljiljana Zorkic, Slavica Cedic, Radivoje Petrovic, Radovan Lazarevic, and Nijas Selmaniovic report on the second day of the seventh session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 29 April]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Remarking that he feels that there is little scope for a true discussion of problems, because human material is also subject to fatigue, Ivica Racan said that "it would be good, if it were possible, if we closed some of the open questions today, but one cannot realistically expect it."

"One cannot solve problems by maintaining peace at all cost. Just look at what we had as a small test during the implementation of a law: strikes, dissatisfaction. And do we know what all we are facing this year? I therefore think that mere verbal support for the FEC is not necessary. It is much more important to know how to prepare for the inevitable problems that will accumulate."

Speaking about the problem of why the struggle against statism, bureaucratism, and dogmatic consciousness is not going well, Racan stressed that an "ideological reduction" -- according to which it is "only we and the enemies" -- should be resolved.

We forget that something also exists among us. It is a matter of conduct and many moves that come from our side. It is therefore necessary to try as much as possible to be more critical toward the criticism of our disunity which comes from the workers, without whom we cannot do. We must turn toward their criticism more than the criticism of those with whom we are ideologically in conflict, Racan said in conclusion, proposing that discussions be again organized on key open questions, "and let the discussion go on even for 2 days, as long as we define a specific position. As it is, we ourselves get lost in the sea of different problems."

Different Views [subhead]

In order to intensify the solving of the problems in Kosovo, I support the proposal for holding a special LCY Central Committee session at which the situation in this province would be assessed. This would make a harmonization of the positions on these questions possible, which is a precondition for creating unity in the action of stabilizing the situation not only in Kosovo, but also in Yugoslavia as a whole.

This was said by Rahman Morina after he had presented his views on the relations in that province. According to him, Albanian nationalists and separatists brandish in their propaganda -- which at the moment constitutes the main form of their activities, in addition to direct pressure against the Serbs and Montenegrins -- the thesis about the inequality of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and their unprotected position. On the other hand, Morina said, the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists now openly brandish the thesis that there is no togetherness with the Albanians. Exploiting the overall grave situation created after the counterrevolutionary events, they work on organizing a mass emigration from Kosovo, which in fact is fully congruent with the strategy of Albanian nationalists and separatists. Both of them, Morina concludes, exert pressure on the broad masses, and by sowing discord among the masses, both nationalists work on breaking up Yugoslavia.

Morina blamed a number of media organizations because of, as he put it, selective reporting on the events in Kosovo. According to him, space is given in this information media only to the cases that create a pyschosis of mistrust and uncertainty, while space is denied to the results that are achieved in the stabilization of conditions in Kosovo. Morina also remarked that the public is informed about some discussions and positions of persons in certain forums, but official assessment and positions of the same bodies are being kept from the public.

Information About Events in Kosovo [subhead]

He who was present at the latest events in Kosova Polje or saw the video recording can present a view, but he who was informed through the media has a different view. I believe that there is no need for polemics about this. The best thing is for the LCY Central Committee to be informed about these events from the original source. I have no intention of opening a discussion on this, but I want to inform the Central Committee that the Serbs and Montenegrins have great problems and that they voiced them at these gatherings. There is no dilemma about this. I believe, however, that there are some matters that were voiced at these gatherings but that do not deserve to be voiced, because they are anti-communist, anti-Yugoslav, and anti everything. Therefore, let the Central Committee get its information from the original source, and this should be an occasion for action to be initiated about the media and for us to give information in the spirit of unity, Rahman Morina said. [passage omitted]

Saniji Veselj Explanation [subhead]

Asking for the floor again at the end of the session, Saniji Veselj said that in her speech about the Kosovo Polje events, she only wanted to explain some matters because, as she put it, the public has not been fully informed about them. Quoting a part of her speech to the effect that "one should separate justified problems and demands by Kosovo Polje citizens from those that opposed the LCY line," Sanija Veselj said that her position was precisely that everybody should not be lumped together. She proposed that the shorthand notes on her speech be distributed to all the Central Committee members, and she agreed with the proposal that at one of the coming LCY Central Committee sessions, the question of implementing the positions on Kosovo be examined. [paragraph continues]

She stressed that she was never for a minute in favor of belittling the problems in this province. [passage omitted]

SIX ALBANIANS SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

AU141152 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 May 87 p 8

[H.M. article: "At Pec District Court -- Six Persons Sentenced for Hostile Activity -- 7 Years Imprisonment"]

[Text] Pec, 8 May -- The trial of 10 persons accused of hostile activity ended at Pec District Court today. The bench of five presided over by Uke Mucaj sentenced six persons as follows: Esat Dreshaj (30), 1 year's imprisonment; Ferit Blakaj (23), 1 year; Xhavit Beqiraj, 1 year and 6 months; Musa Beqiraj (25), 1 year and 6 months; Deme Blakaj (26), 1 year; and Fadil Bicaj (22), 1 year. These persons were declared guilty of the punishable act of hostile propaganda, in circulating hostile slogans and conspiring for the overthrow of working class rule, the destruction of brotherhood and unity, the constitutional change of our federal order, and other things. The following persons were acquitted and released for lack of evidence: Sadri Idrizaj (24); Skender Maraj (28); Ahmet Rexhaj (24); and Muharrem Blakaj (28).

KOSOVO, FOREIGN POLICY QUESTIONED IN ASSEMBLY

AU082039 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The commission that conducted an investigation into how a misuse of batons came about against citizens who had gathered at Kosovo Polje during the stay of Slobodan Milosevic, president of the LC of Serbia Central Committee, has concluded its work and submitted its report to the federal secretary for internal affairs. Respective organs will also be informed about the outcome very quickly. This was stated by Slobodan Tadijin, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, in the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. Olivija Rusovac reports:

Delegate Branko Kostic asked questions in the committee about some earlier actions by the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs [SIA] in connection with ethnic Serb and Montenegrin citizens' intention to go to Belgrade during the party congress, the cases of citizens who went to the assembly and the Sava Center being called to the SIA for interview, and the SIA's conduct in the case of Dobruna [delegate to the Assembly of SR Serbia who was arrested although he enjoyed a delegate's immunity]. Slobodan Tadijin provided some explanations.

In his words, the commission has a discretionary right to assess the SIA's methods of work in Pristina. However, in order for there to be no mystification of the events connected with the announcement that Kosovo citizens would go to Belgrade during the congress, it should be known that the Internal Affairs Service works in conformity with the law, regulations, and political positions, Tadijin said. A large number of interviews with citizens are conducted daily on various grounds, and in accordance with the service's powers. What is also done in Kosovo, is nothing unusual because one knows how this is done and who gives approval for citizens to be called or interview.

To a great extent the Kosovo program occupied the attention of delegates in the Internal Policy Committee when they discussed the SFRY Presidency report on internal and foreign policy. Here is what delegate Ante Beneti said:

[Begin Beneti recording] People are a little disgusted: not a little, but a lot: Last time we had a session here in Belgrade, and when I returned home, I was asked whether we discussed anything about Kosovo. I said that this was not our subject. How is it, I was asked, that when such burning issues appear in other countries, it would not be accepted for a parliament (?to fail to) discuss this matter. [passage indistinct]. I could not convince my comrade. [end recording]

Kosovo is a hotbed of crisis and a factor of instability in Yugoslavia, Bozo Kovac said. To speak only about repression or about increasing aid from the Fund for Underdeveloped Regions leads nowhere.

[Begin Kovac recording] I think that some of the existing institutions in Yugoslav economic relations, such as for instance the Fund for Underdeveloped Regions, have contributed to the barriers erected by the sociopolitical communities, because everybody preserves what he has and gives as little as possible. Such institutions as the fund have contributed to mutual distrust, for this fund has contributed to the financial bankruptcy of the south of Yugoslavia.

As regards the position of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, the faster and fastest economic development of Kosovo in Yugoslavia, I think, is the most important thing, for this will create objective conditions in Kosovo both, for the dialogue among the members of various people and nationalities and for economic existence. [end recording]

Bozo Kovac also expressed some very critical observations about our foreign policy. This policy has become, so to speak, an unavoidable assembly topic, without pulling any punches. Kovac said that our international cooperation should be more intensive with our neighbors, and especially those European countries with which we have the most developed economic relations.

Bozo Kovac sees our nonalignment as a principle and a way of behaving, and not as keeping certain company. The test of nonalignment is to be passed in Europe, Kovac said. He advocated a more definite criterion for cooperation. For instance, we cooperate with both German states, but with only one Korea. Bozo Kovac finally said that the assembly must request that the principles of active cooperation with developed countries should be worked out, for we owe them money, as he put it.

KOSOVO COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 24 APRIL 'GATHERING'

LD122304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 12 May 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee will carry out an analysis of the way the public information media reported on Kosovo and from Kosovo over the last month with special reference to reports about the most important political event, such as the mass gathering of people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in Kosovo Polje on 24 April and the talks with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. This issue dominated today's session of the Commission for Information and Propaganda of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee which pointed to the gathering's political weight, its causes and consequences.

An extensive survey of reports on the events in Kosovo Polje by both Kosovo and a section of the Yugoslav information media was presented by Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, who said that the Yugoslav public has once again been made aware of the problems affecting the people in Kosovo, of the extent of their discontent and of the dramatic way they react to the emigration of their close relatives, friends, and neighbors. It was also shown to what extent Albanian nationalism was responsible for the creation of an atmosphere of tension, insecurity, and hopelessness and how problematic it is for the institutions of the political system to function properly which, owing to cool intranational relations, has a more adverse effect on Serbs and Montenegrins in the province.

We must make an effort to understand why there is discontent over emigration, over unlawful land seizure, over attacks on people, on monasteries, and cemeteries, over the need to complain or plead, and over the feeling of insecurity and lack of prospects. We cannot brand justified protests against inefficiency, opportunism, lack of determination, and inconsistency as nationalism. Neither should we denigrate or ridicule individual sad and tragic stories, Scepanovic said.

She went on to add that in Kosovo Polje, things were said that ran contrary to our ideological commitments thus fomenting divisions, intolerance, and hatred. In this occasion the media, according to Sonja Scepanovic, only marginally referred to some unacceptable views of the problems of the systemic and constitutionally established relations while they also failed to warn of some nationalist and politically totally unacceptable pronouncements. However, these did not deserve the kind of prominence given to them by Pristina television in its news program in Serbo-Croatian. Instead, attention should have been drawn to them immediately, primarily in order to provide a true picture of this event which attracted the public's attention, Scepanovic said. She also added that the reports about the use of rubber batons by the militia were exaggerated. She called for more mutual trust, for concerted efforts by Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins, and others in Kosovo and for a united political action.

In view of the first participant in the debate, Ibro Osmani, a section of the media reported the events in Kosovo Polje in a one-sided and tendentious manner. According to him, some reports serve to exacerbate the political situation in Kosovo by suggesting that more "severe" measures are needed to stabilize the situation. Thanks to the media's interest in them some individuals from Kosovo have enhanced their "reputation" and have even become "popular", Osmani said. Such people are trying to impose themselves as partners on the LC and other sociopolitical structures and to gain public recognition. Ibro Osmani and a number of other participants in the debate criticized some editorial boards for publicizing the telegram which a number of citizens from Kosovo Polje sent to Milanko Renovica and Slobodan Milosevic. [passage omitted]

Bringing the session to a close, Remzi Koljgeci, the commission's chairman and member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed that although the recent gathering in Kosovo Polje was not a gathering of Communists, it was never, not for once, referred to as nationalistic. The Yugoslav public was told that it was a meeting of Communists, although it was a well-publicized fact that a number of people who were from neither Pristina nor Kosovo Polje attended it. It would be an act of political blindness if we were not to distinguish between real problems and individual unacceptable statements made at the meeting in Kosovo Polje and which were also heard at last year's gathering in Kosovo Polje.

Koljgeci assessed the reporting by Kosovo media on the events in Kosovo Polje as being, in general, objective with the exception of a mistake made by Pristina television. In reference to the media outside the province, he said that although they tried to present the events in an objective light, their reporting was generally one-sided.

Noting that the gathering in Kosovo Polje was attended by people who were not from Kosovo Polje, including some journalists and lecturers, Koljgeci said that these people's statements and conduct should be discussed by their party organizations.

STATISTICS ON ALBANIAN REFUGEES IN KOSOVO REPORTED

AU101742 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 87 p 11

[Zejnel Zejneli: "Most Refugees Are Loyal"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 7 Apr -- The question of Albanian refugees living in Yugoslavia, in Kosovo, occupies an important place in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

According to the data of the Federal, Republican, and Provincial Secretariats for Internal Affairs, since 1948, that is since the breaking of relations with Albania, 5,938 Albanian citizens have escaped to our country. Out of this number 5,547 expressed a wish to go to the West or East. In Kosovo in 1982 there were 391 Albanian citizens with the recognized status of refugee. Out of those, 51 took Yugoslav nationality. [passage omitted]

The majority of refugees with a recognized status live in Urosevac (91), then Prizren (72), Pristina (51), Pec (44), Gnjilane (41), Djakovica (35), and Titova Mitrovica (6). [passage omitted]

Where Do They Work? [subhead]

There are 19 Albanian refugees working in education (3 professors, 8 teachers, 6 primary school teachers, 1 chief librarian, and 1 administrator). In the health service there is 1 doctor, 1 pharmaceutical and 1 dental technician, 3 medical technicians, and 3 pharmacists. In industry and small businesses there are 43 refugees, out of which 1 is an engineer. There are 7 drivers, 8 construction workers, 2 agronomists, 1 forest ranger, and 52 work in the retail industry and administration. [passage omitted]

It is thought that Albanian refugees are generally loyal with the exception of about 20 of them who are considered, as it was put, interesting from the security point of view. Between 1981 and 1986, after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations, 21 individuals were convicted and sentenced for involvement with irredentists. [passage omitted]

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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